The South-Carolina Gazette.

[No. 2041] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1775.

Charles-Town: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, Printer to the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly.

In GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Charles-Town, 14th August, 1775.

WHEREAS divers Persons in the remote Parts of this Colony, have neglected to sign the General Association which was subscribed by the Provincial Congress on the 6th Day of June last:

RESOLVED, That no Correspondence, Intercourse or Dealing can be carried on between Persons who have, and those who have not signed, without violating the said Association.

RESOLVED, That no Waggoner or other Person shall be allowed to sell or dispose of Indico, Flour, Hemp, Tobacco, Butter, Deer-Skins, or any other Merchandize or Produce, until he or they shall have given satisfactory Proof of his or their having signed the General Association, or a similar Association in North-Carolina or Georgia. If such Waggoner or Person shall come from either of those Colonies.

RESOLVED, That a Committee be appointed to take proper Measures for enforcing these Resolutions: And that Copies thereof be immediately printed and dispersed throughout the Colony, and particularly sent and recommended to the Committees at Beaufort, George-Town, and other Places of Trade and Exportation in this Colony.

RESOLVED, That the Committees of Observation, be a Committee for the above Purposes.

By Order of the General Committee,
PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Charles-Town, August 23d, 1775.

ORDERED, That the following Persons be forthwith publickly advertised in the Gazettes, as inimical to the Liberties of America, viz.

WILLIAM WRAGG, Esq;
Hon. THOMAS KNOX GORDON,
EDWARD SAVAGE, Esq;
JOHN FEWTRELL, Esq;
CHARLES MATTHEWS COSSLETT, Esq;
WILLIAM GREGORY, Esq;
Hon. ROBERT DALWAY HALIDAY,
JAMES SIMPSON, Esq;
PROBART HOWARTH, Esq;
GEORGE ROUPELL, Esq;
ALEXANDER INNES, Esq;
Hon. THOMAS SKOTTOWE,
JAMES TRAIL, Esq;
RICHARD LAMBTON, Esq;
GEORGE MILLIGEN, Esq;
JOHN MORRIS, Esq;
ROBERT M'CULLOCH, Esq;
WHITE OUTERBRIDGE, Esq;
Mr. JOHN CART,
Mr. JOHN MORGRIDGE,
Mr. MARK WALKMAN,
Mr. WILLIAM RHOADS,

They, and each of them, having, not only refused to subscribe the Association which the Inhabitants of this Colony have thought necessary to enter into; but also to give such Assurances as appeared expedient to require of them, that they would observe a strictly neutral Conduct during the Continuance of the unhappy Dispute at present subsisting between Great-Britain and the Thirteen United Colonies—in Consequence of which, none of the other Inhabitants can have or hold any Correspondence, Intercourse or Dealing with them, or either of them.

RESOLVED, That the Resolution of this Committee prohibiting all Correspondence, Intercourse or Dealing with Persons who have refused to subscribe the Association, shall not be construed to extend to prevent their procuring Provisions or Fuel from the public Markets, or transacting necessary Business in public Offices.

By Order of the Committee,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In the COUNCIL of SAFETY.

Charles-Town, August 25, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT all Persons who have in their Possession any Muskets or other Fire-Arms belonging to the Public of this Colony, be and they are hereby requested and enjoined to return them immediately, into the Hands of Mr. JOHN CALVERT.

RESOLVED,

That all such Persons as are possessed of good spare Muskets, or other Fire-Arms, be desired to deliver them to the above-named John Calvert; and that this Council will allow a reasonable Satisfaction for the same, to be paid on Delivery. *By Order of the Council of Safety.*
PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In the COUNCIL of SAFETY.

Charles-Town, 29th August, 1775.

WHEREAS Information has been given, that, in the Night past, sundry BILLS, issued in Consequence of the Orders of the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, were stolen out of the Room above the Exchange, of the Denominations following, viz.

Eight Bundles, each containing Twenty Bills of the Denomination of TWENTY POUNDS, signed by *William Ball*, jun. *John Edwards*, and *William Gibbes*—none under which Signatures have been issued. And,

Five or Six Bundles, each containing Twenty Bills of the Denomination of FIVE POUNDS,—not signed.

These are therefore to offer a Reward of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS Currency, to any Person or Persons that will give Information by whom the said Robbery was committed, so as the Offenders may be brought to Justice, and punished for the same.

The PUBLIC are hereby, at the same Time, cautioned against receiving any of the said Bills in Payment, they not being valid without the Signatures of the Three Joint Treasurers, viz. *John Neufville*, *Peter Bacot*, and *William Gibbes*, and of Three of the Commissioners appointed for signing the same.

By Order of the Council of Safety,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In GENERAL COMMITTEE,

Charles-Town, August 1, 1775.

WHEREAS it having appeared to the General Committee, that the Inhabitants of GEORGIA, their Delegates in Provincial Congress at Savannah, did, on the 4th Day of July last, accede to the Continental Association; and did enter into, become a Part of, and thereby extend and strengthen, the American Confederacy, in Defence of Public Liberty: Therefore

RESOLVED, That the usual Trade, Communication, and Intercourse between Georgia and this Colony, by now resumed and renewed; subject, nevertheless, to such Restrictions as may be hereafter made by the Continental Congress, if any shall be made.

And to prevent Misconstruction, it is Declared, That the above Resolution cannot be construed to extend to violate the *first* and *third* Articles of the Continental Association.

By Order of the General Committee,
PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In the COUNCIL of SAFETY.

Charles-Town, September 5, 1775.

WHEREAS by the Resolution of the Provincial Congress of the 16th Day of June last, the Council of Safety are empowered, upon any Exigency, where it shall appear necessary, to call forth the Militia, and to carry the Acts of Assembly for regulating the Militia of this Colony, in all Respects, into Execution, as in Time of Alarm:

AND WHEREAS, by another Resolution of the said Congress of the 17th of the same Month, the Council of Safety are empowered and authorized to do all such Matters and Things relative to the strengthening, securing and defending the Colony, as shall by them be judged and deemed expedient and necessary:

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY DO therefore, in order to enforce and give due Effect to the said Resolutions, and to prevent any Misconstruction or Evasion of the same, PUBLISH and DECLARE,

That whenever any Orders or Directions shall issue from the said Council, for any Regiment or Regiments of the Militia in this Colony, or any Detachment, Company, or Part thereof, to hold themselves in Readiness to march for any particular Service, Duty or Expedition, for the Defence, Security or Protection of this Colony, or any Part thereof. That then, and in every such Case, every such Regiment, Company or Detachment, shall thenceforth be deemed, held, adjudged and considered, as being to all Intents, Purposes and Constructions, under an ALARM in Terms of the Militia Act. And all and singular the Officers and Men belonging to any such Regiment, Company or Detachment respectively, for Disobedience of Orders, or Neglect of Duty, shall be subject and liable to all the Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures and Disabilities, expressed and set forth in and by any of the Militia Acts of this Colony, and shall be proceeded against, as by the said Acts are particularly directed and appointed, in the same Manner as heretofore has been done, or might have been done in Case of an actual Alarm under the said Acts; any Want of Form or Omission in the Manner prescribed for publishing the Alarm to the contrary notwithstanding.

AND IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, That the commanding Officers of the several Regiments and Companies in this Colony respectively, do cause a full Notification of this Resolution to be published forthwith, at the Head of their respective Regiments or Companies; and also, that such of the Officers and Men as shall be draughted and employed, shall be allowed a daily Pay and Rations, equal to the Pay allowed in the new-raised Regiments of Foot.

Published by Order of the Council of Safety,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

The following ORATION, *which we think cannot fail of being acceptable to our Readers, was delivered on the 6th of March last, to the People of Boston, in Remembrance of the bloody Transaction which was perpetrated on the 5th of March,* 1770

By the Brave Dr. JOSEPH WARREN,

who gloriously fell in the Lines, in Defence of Liberty and his Country, at Bunker's-Hill, on Saturday the 17th of June, 1775.

Tanta molis erat, Romanam condere gentem. Virg. Æn.

My ever honoured fellow Citizens,

I T is not without the most humiliating conviction of my want of ability that I now appear before you: But the sense I have of the obligation I am under to obey the calls of my country at all times, together with an animating recollection of your indulgence exhibited upon so many occasions, has induced me once more, undeserving as I am, to throw myself upon that candour which looks with kindness on the feeblest efforts of an honest mind.

You will not now expect the elegance, the learning, the fire, the enrapturing strains of eloquence which charmed you when a *Lovel*, a *Church*, or a *Hancock* spake; but you will permit me to say, that, with a sincerity equal to theirs, I mourn over my bleeding country: with them I weep at her distress, and with them deeply resent the many injuries she has received from the hands of cruel and unreasonable men.

That personal freedom is the natural right of every man; and that property, or an exclusive right to dispose of what he has honestly acquired by his own labour, necessarily arises therefrom, are truths which common sense has placed beyond the reach of contradiction. And no man, or body of men, can, without being guilty of flagrant injustice, claim a right to dispose of the persons or acquisitions of any other man, or body of men, unless it can be proved that such a right has arisen from some compact between the parties in which it has been explicitly and freely granted.

If I may be indulged in taking a retrospective view of the first settlement of our country, it will be easy to determine with what degree of justice the late Parliament of Great-Britain have assumed the power of giving away *that property* which the Americans have earned by their labour.

Our fathers having nobly resolved never to wear the yoke of despotism, and seeing the European world, through *indolence* and *cowardice*, falling a prey to tyranny, bravely threw themselves upon the bosom of the ocean, determined to find a place in which they might enjoy their freedom or perish in the glorious attempt. Approving Heaven beheld the favourite ark dancing upon the waves, and graciously preserved it until the chosen families were brought in safety to these western regions. They found the land swarming with savages, who threatened death with every kind of torture. But savages, and death with torture, were far less terrible than slavery: nothing was so much the object of their abhorrence as a tyrant's power: they knew that it was more safe to dwell with man in his most unpolished state, than in a country where arbitrary power prevails. Even *anarchy itself*, that bugbear held up by the tools of power (though truly to be deprecated) is infinitely less dangerous to mankind than *arbitrary government*. *Anarchy* can be but of short duration; for when men are at liberty to pursue that course which is most conducive to their own happiness, they will soon come into it, and from the rudest state of nature, order and good government must soon arise. But *tyranny*, when once established, entails its curse on a nation to the latest period of time; unless some daring genius, inspired by Heaven, shall, unappalled by danger, bravely form and execute the arduous design of restoring liberty and life to his enslaved, murdered country.

The tools of power in every age have racked their invention to justify the *few* in sporting with the happiness of *many*; and, having found their sophistry too weak to hold mankind in bondage, have impiously dared to force *Religion*, the daughter of the King of *Heaven*, to become a prostitute in the service of *Hell*. They taught that Princes, honoured with the name of Christians, might bid defiance to the Founder of that faith, might pillage Pagan countries, and deluge them with blood, only because they wished themselves to be the disciples of that Teacher who strictly charged his followers to *do to others as they would that others should do unto them*.

This country, having been discovered by an English subject in the year 1620, was (according to the system which the blind superstition of those times supported) deemed the property of the Crown of England. Our ancestors, when they resolved to quit their native soil, obtained from King James, a grant of certain lands in North-America. This they probably did to silence the cavils of their enemies, for it cannot be doubted but they despised the pretended right which he claimed thereto. Certain it is that he might, with equal propriety and justice, have made them a grant of the planet Jupiter. And their subsequent conduct plainly shews, that they were too well acquainted with humanity and the principles of natural equity, to suppose that the grant gave them any right to take possession: they therefore entered into a treaty with the natives, and bought from them the lands: Nor have I yet obtained any information that our ancestors ever *pleaded*, or that the natives ever *regarded* the grant from the English Crown: The business was transacted by the parties in the same independent manner that it would have been, had neither of them ever known or heard of the island of Great-Britain.

Having become the honest proprietors of the soil, they immediately applied themselves to the cultivation of it; and they soon beheld the virgin earth teeming with richest fruits; a grateful recompence for their unwearied toil.—The fields began to wave with ripening harvests, and the late barren wilderness was seen to blossom like the rose. The savage natives saw with wonder the delightful change, and quickly formed a scheme to obtain *that* by fraud or force, *which* nature meant as the reward of industry alone. But the illustrious emigrants soon convinced the rude invaders that they were not less ready to take the field for battle than for labour; and the insidious foe was driven from their borders as often as he ventured to disturb them. The Crown of England looked with indifference on the contest; our ancestors alone were left to combat with the natives. Nor is there any reason to believe that it ever was intended by the one party, or expected by the other, that the *grantor* should defend and maintain the *grantees* in the peaceable possession of the lands named in the patents. And it appears plainly from the history of those times, that neither the Prince nor the people of England thought themselves much interested in the matter. They had not then any idea of a thousandth part of those advantages which they since *have*, and we are most heartily willing they should *still continue* to reap from us.

But *when*, at an infinite expence of toil and blood, this widely extended continent had been cultivated and defended: *When* the hardy adventurers justly expected that they and their descendants should peaceably have enjoyed the harvest of those fields which they had sown, and the fruit of those vineyards which they had planted, this country was then thought worthy the attention of the British ministry; and the only justifiable, and only successful means of rendering the colonies serviceable to Britain, were adopted. By an intercourse of friendly offices, the two countries became so united in affection, that they thought not of any distinct or separate interests; they found both countries flourishing and happy. Britain saw her commerce extended, and her wealth encreased; her lands raised to an immense value, her fleets riding triumphant on the ocean, the terror of her arms spreading to every quarter of the globe. The colonist found himself free, and thought himself secure: He dwelt *under his own vine, and under his own fig-tree, and had none to make him afraid*: He knew indeed that by purchasing the manufactures of Great Britain, he contributed to its greatness: He knew that all the wealth that his labour produced, centered in Great-Britain: But *that*, far from exciting his envy, filled him with the highest pleasures; *that thought* supported him in all his toils. When the business of the day was past, he solaced himself with the *contemplation*, or perhaps entertained his listening fa-

[*For the Conclusion, see the fourth Page.*]

CHARLES-TOWN, September 18, 1775.

AGREEABLE to the Directions of

an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, intituled, "An ACT, to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD."

I HAVE enquired the Price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* Colonies, to be at SIX POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, per Hundred Pounds Weight, and *Carolina* Flour at FOUR POUNDS and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS (being both used by the Bakers); at which Price the HALF CROWN Loaves must weigh as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dr.	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	d.
WHITE,	1	10	8	WHITE,	2	2	0
WHEATEN,	2	7	12	WHEATEN,	3	3	0
HOUSEHOLD,	3	5	0	HOUSEHOLD,	4	4	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due Notice. GEORGE SHED, *Commissary-General.*

WE, the Subscribers, appointed Collectors of the POOR-TAX, for the Parish of *St. John's*, Berkley-County, GIVE NOTICE, to all Persons, Residents as well as Non-Residents, who are possessed of Lands, Slaves, or Monies at Interest, That they are assessed by the Vestry of the said Parish, in the Sum of 2*s.* for every Hundred Acres of Land; 2*s.* for every Slave; and 1*s.* for every Hundred Pounds at Interest; which Tax they are required to pay either of us, on or before the *First* Wednesday in *November* next; after which Day, Executions will be issued against all Defaulters.

EDWARD HARLESTON,
PETER WHITTEN,
GABRIEL GIGNILLIATT,
THOMAS GILES.

BONNEAU & WILSON,

At their Store in BROAD STREET,

Continue to sell, at their usual LOW ADVANCE, *for* CASH, *and have still on Hand,*

A VARIETY of Lustrings, Brocades, and India Taffaties; black, blue, pink, green and white flowered and plain Peelongs; figured and plain Modes; black and white Gauzes; Cargot; low-priced Humhums; very cheap Jackonet; book and stripe Muslins; black, blond and Thread Laces and Edgings; neat Fringe for Muslins; Garland, French Trimmings; black and white Patent Net; Net Hoods; Tambour Suits of Muslins and single Aprons; Handkerchiefs and Ruffles; worked Lawn Aprons and Ruffles; striped and plain 6-4 Lawn for Aprons; Childrens and Womens Stays; Boys black Sattin Caps and Feathers; Chip and Cane Hatts; Pavillion Gauze; corded, figured and fine India Dimities; very cheap Marseilles Quilting and Bed Quilts; Persian and sattin quilted Coats; black and coloured Silk Gloves and Mitts; Men, Women, and Childrens Silk, Cotton and Thread Hose; fine Irish Linens, very low for CASH; napkinning, tabling, and clouting Diapers and Damasks; Ounce, Pound, flourishing and marking Threads; India Cottons; Tapes, Pins, Fig-Blue, Starch, Hair Powder, &c. &c.

BROAD CLOTHS, Casimers, and Princes Stuffs, with fashionable Trimmings; Durants, Tammies, Callimancoes, Shalloons; Mens and Boys black and white Beaver Hats; neat Stripes for Waistcoats, check Shirts, Osnabrug Trowsers, Buckram, Cotton Romals, &c.—China, Glass-Ware, very low, Pewter, Sweet Oil, Pickles, Cyder, Porter, &c. &c. &c.

ALL those that are indebted to the Subscribers, either by Bond, Note, or for Goods sold them for Account of the Planters, are desired immediately to call and settle with them, to their Satisfaction, that they may be enabled to settle with those that have been kind enough to employ them.—There is many that we are acquainted with, are not generous enough to allow Interest on their Accounts, after long standing;—From those Considerations, and the present Situation of Affairs, we call on every Person to discharge their respective Debts, or to settle by Bond;—we hope due Notice will be taken of this, otherwise it will be considered that they design to take Advantage of the Times.

JOHN COGDELL, & Co.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to inform the Public, that he has taken a House in *King-Street*, between *Queen* and *Broad-Streets*, where he intends carrying on the PERUKE MAKING and HAIR DRESSING BUSINESS: He flatters himself that he shall be able to give Satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen that shall please to favour him with their Custom, which will be thankfully received by their Humble Servant,

RICHARD BELL.

Dorchester, July 5, 1775.

THIS is for the last Time to desire all those who are anyways indebted to JAMES WHITE, late of *Neilson's-Ferry*, deceased, that they make immediate Payment; and those to whom the said deceased is indebted, are desired to deliver in their Accounts, properly attested, without Delay, as the Affairs of the Estate require to be immediately settled.

MARY WHITE, Administratrix.

ADAM WESTONE, informs me of a grey GELDING, about ten Years old, thirteen Hands and an half high; branded on the mounting Shoulder $\frac{CO}{M}$ in one, and on the off Shoulder JH in one.

JOSEPH COOK, of a grey MARE, about five or six Years old, thirteen Hands and an half high; branded on the mounting Buttock MR, and on the mounting Side of her Head S.

JOHN MILLER, jun. of a bay GELDING, about thirteen Hands and an half high, seven or eight Years old; branded on the off Buttock $\frac{I}{S}$.

JACOB WANNAMACHER, jun. of a Chesnut roan MARE, with a blaze Face, has a Bell about her Neck, about nine or ten Years old, thirteen Hands high; branded on the off Buttock TF in one.

Also, An old black GELDING, about 14 Hands high, branded on the mounting Shoulder and Buttock JA, and on the off Buttock JHS in one.

The Owners of the said Strays, must prove their Property, at Orangeburgh, before

May 22d, 1775. LEWIS GOLSAN, J. P.

THE Subscriber has just compleated TWO NEW TENEMENTS, very pleasantly situated in *Allen-Street*, near *Meeting-Street*, which are to LET at an easy Rent, and may be entered on immediately. They are very convenient for a small Family, and are accommodated with a good Kitchen, large Yard, and room for a Garden, with a Well of good Water. Please apply to JOHN WEBB,

Who has lost within these few Days, a Bunch of small KEYS. Whoever may have found the same, and will return them, shall be thankfully rewarded.

TO BE LET, and may be entered upon the First of October next,

OUR well known TAVERN in *Broad-Street*, now in the Possession of Mr. *Charles Ramadge*. Enquire of

MANSELL & CORBETT.

To be LET,

(And may be entered on immediately)

THE PASTURE and HOUSE up the Path, belonging to the GENERAL BAPTIST SOCIETY. For Particulars, enquire of

JOSEPH CREIGHTON, or
GEORGE TEW.

FOUND in my Shop, one Quarter of a FIFTY POUNDS BILL. Whoever has lost it, and will pay for this Advertisement, may receive it, by applying to JOHN GOWRLAY,

Shoemaker, in Broad-Street.

Ferguson's Swamp, St. John's Parish, June 1, 1775.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, the three following NEGROES, viz. JUPITER, TOBY, and MAURIS: Jupiter is a little short Fellow, of a black Complexion, round bellied, not this Country born, but has been many Years in it, and is about 40 Years old.—Toby, is about five Feet high, of a yellowish Cast, round, and very hairy about the Face.—He had Iron Clogs on both his Legs when he absconded: is this Country born, about 35 Years old; both of them speak very good English, are Field-Slaves, and well known in St. John's Parish: It is thought they will make to their old Range, *Wimyah* and *Black-Mingo*.—Mauris, is a Lad about 18 Years old, tall, and well made; of a yellowish Complexion, country born, and is supposed to be harboured at Doctor *Chandler's* Plantation, near *Dorchester*, as he has a Mother and other Relations there:—Each of them had on when they went away, Osnabrug Shirts, Trowsers, and Breeches of white Plains.——Whoever apprehends the above Runaways, and will deliver them to me, or the Warden of the Work House, in *Charles-Town*, shall receive a Reward of TEN POUNDS Currency for each:—Or, if any white Person can give Information of their being harboured by such, a further Reward of FIFTY POUNDS Currency will be given, on Conviction of the Offender or Offenders, and TWENTY POUNDS, if by a Negro; to be paid by BLAKE-LEAY WHITE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having made some Progress in the Art of making POT and PEARL ASH, at a considerable Expence; Desires all those who may want Instructions for that Purpose, to call at Mr. BULLINE's, near the *Baptist-Meeting*, on *Ashley-River*, where they may meet with him, and at the same Time that they may serve themselves, oblige

Their most obedient humble Servant,
JOHN HACKLE.

THOMAS TURNER,

NOTARY-PUBLIC *and* CONVEYANCER,

INFORMS his Friends, and the Public in general, That he has removed his OFFICE from *Bertsford's* Alley, next Door to *Timothy's* late Printing-Office, on the BAY, and hopes for a Continuance of their Favours.

N. B. Two or three GENTLEMEN may be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING declined the Constable's Business, and, being appointed one of the Wood and Coal-Measurers, would be much obliged to his Friends that may be pleased to employ him in that Way; who may depend on being served with the greatest Care and Punctuality, and with the quickest Dispatch.

ZACHARIAH BLACKLIDGE.

To be Sold by private Contract,

A LEASE of seventeen Years to come from the 12th of *October* next, of two Houses in *King-Street*, on the South Side of the Old Jail, subject to a yearly Rent of 12*l.* 10*s.* One of them now rented at 150*l.* a Year, the other at 120*l.* and in excellent Repair. Any Person desirous to become a Purchaser, may treat with CHRISTOPHER HOLSON.

MR. WILLIAM BUCK, informs me of his having taken up a strayed Bay GELDING, about Seven Years old, branded on the mounting Shoulder $\frac{RL}{-}$. The Owner must prove his Property before

JOHN TROUP, J. P.

AS little Notice has been hitherto taken of an Advertisement, desiring all Persons indebted to me to make immediate Payment; This is therefore to acquaint those whom it may concern, that I have placed my Books in the Hands of JOHN SCOTT, Esq; Attorney at Law, in order that all Accounts may be sued for without Distinction; and that those to whom I am anywise indebted may apply to the said Gentleman for Payment.

JAMES PURCELL.

MARCH 4, 1775.

ADAM WESTON, informs me of a gray GELDING, about 10 Years old, 13½ Hands high, branded upon the Mounting Shoulder $\frac{CO}{M}$, and off Shoulder JH in one.

To be SEEN,

AT

James Snead's, Turner,

In *Church-Street*, opposite to *Thos. Bee*, Esqr's. From the Hours of 9 o'Clock in the Morning, 'till 6 in the Evening, without Loss of Time to any one.

Admittance to each Person, TEN SHILLINGS.

THAT surprising CURIOSITY, in WOOD, which the Proprietor challenges all EUROPE to shew any Thing comparable to, either in Marble, Wood, or Stone.

It consists of Twelve PICTURES, which are the genuine Production of Nature, as they grew in a Walnut-Tree, in the City of *Hereford*, in *England*.

The Proprietor has had the Honour of exhibiting them before the present Royal Family, as may be seen by an Attestation, at the Palace of *Kew*, *October* 1, 1757.

THESE are to certify, that I had the Honour of shewing to his Majesty, King GEORGE *the* III. *and the Rest of the Royal Family, Mr. Thomas Snead's Twelve Pictures, delineated by Nature, in Wood; which are undoubtedly, one of the greatest natural Curiosities that can be seen, as the Lusus Naturæ in them, equals the Pencil of the greatest Artist, and their Beauty is, in general, far superior to any shew ever seen, either in this Kingdom or abroad.* STEPHEN DEMAINBRAY, D. L. L.

Kew, Oct 1, 1757. } *Teacher of Philosophy and natural History to the Royal Family.*

These Pictures consist of Twelve Boards, which were sawed promiscously for Cabinet Work, and when they were cut, produced the under-mentioned Pictures, viz. They are about Half a Yard long, and a Quarter wide, having a Ground of Sap all round the Picture, with every Feature in just Proportion, and every Shade in it justly placed; they differ in their Likeness, from Youth to old Age, not requiring any co-operating Fancy, nor any preparatory Description, but strike out their subjects in the Manner the most elegant Painters do; there is the Representation of Hair on their Heads, and likewise Beard, as they came off from the Root profile Faces.

They have been shewn to the two Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and gave great Satisfaction;—they were also shewn before the Professors of Arts and Sciences, in the *Strand*, *London*, and gave universal Satisfaction to all who saw them, that they are pure Nature.

Since they arrived in this Province, the Proprietor has had the Honour of shewing them before His Excellency Lord *Charles Greville Montagu*, and his Lady; likewise His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, his Lady, and several other Ladies and Gentlemen, which gave general Satisfaction.

GEORGE NIXON, being discharged from our Employ, we request every Person not to trust him on our Account; and those indebted to us, not to pay him any Monies. ALEXANDER GILLON,

June 26th 1775. JOHN SPLATT CRIPPS.

Wragg's Wharf & Stores,

Are now occupied by the Subscriber,

WHO will, by Care and Punctuality, endeavour to evince his Gratitude to such of his Friends as may encourage his Undertaking; he proposes selling ON COMMISSION, RICE, LUMBER, WOOD, &c.—Carts and constant Attendance may be depended upon. JOHN POAUG.

Charles-Town, March 4, 1775.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, some Time in March last, a NEGRO MAN, named JEMMY; about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, and very well made, Country born, speaks good English, and is very artful: He was formerly the Property of Mr. *John Waring*, and is supposed to be harboured at Mr. *Saunders's* Plantation, where he has Relations.—A Reward of TWENTY POUNDS, and reasonable Charges, will be given to any Person apprehending the said Negro, and delivering him to *Edward Simons*, in Charles Town; the Gaoler in George-Town, or at Little-River, to

JOSIAS ALLSTON.

N. B. If the above Negro will surrender himself to me, in a reasonable Time, his past Offences will be passed over unnoticed.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, a NEGRO MAN, Named *Joe*, or *Cudjoe*; formerly belonging to Mr. GEORGE NODINGS, Jamaica born, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, thin Visage, and Pock-marked; had on when he went away, a blue Negro Cloth Jacket and Trowsers, and a Dutch Cap:—He speaks very good English, and is very artful.

Whoever delivers him to me, or the Warden of the Work-House, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid, by

PAUL PRITCHARD.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY in *November* last, a NEGRO WENCH, named NANNY; a squat, well-built Wench, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, very artful and sensible, and is supposed to be harboured in Charles-Town, as she has been seen there several Times: I will give TWENTY DOLLARS to whoever will apprehend the said Negro, and deliver her at the Work-House in Charles Town, or to me at Santee; and, as there is great Reason to suppose she is harboured by a white Person, I will give the above Reward, upon Conviction of the Offender, and TWENTY DOLLARS, if harboured by a Negro.

APRIL 15, 1775. ROBERT CROFT.

To be Lett, on easy Terms,

THE UPPER PARTS of the HOUSE in which we now keep Store, containing six Rooms; together with the Kitchen and a Cellar. Apply to

3 w. BONNEAU & WILSON.

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 7.

A LIST of DELEGATES,

Elected on the 7th, 8th, 28th and 29th of last Month, to represent the Inhabitants of South-Carolina, in the Colony Congress, to be held at Charles-Town, on the 1st Day of December next, or sooner, if the General Committee shall think it expedient to summon them.—Those Gentlemen whose Names are distinguished by *Italics*, were not Members of the late Congress: those in SMALL CAPITALS, are our Delegates in the Continental Congress.

For Charles-Town.

Col. Charles Pinckney,	Col. CHRIST. GADSDEN,
Capt. Roger Smith,	John Neufville, Esq;
John Edwards, Esq;	Mr. *William Johnson*,
Capt. *Peter Leger*,	Arthur Middleton, Esq;
Hon. HENRY MIDDLETON	Edw. RUTLEDGE, Esq;
Mr. Thomas Corbett,	Mr. Brewton, Esq;
Mr. Daniel Cannon,	Mr. Joseph Vernes,
Mr. George-Abbot Hall,	Peter Timothy,
Tho. Heyward, jun. Esq;	Mr. Edward Weyman,
Mr. Peter Bonquet,	Mr. Cato Ash,
Capt. *Paul Townsend*	Mr. James Brown,
Col. Henry Laurens,	Col. Geo. Gab. Powell,
Mr. Michael Kalteisen,	Mr. Anthony Toomer,
Peter Bacot, Esq;	Sir *Edmund Head*, Bart.
Capt. Tho. Savage,	Mr. John Berwick.

For Christ-Church.

JOHN RUTLEDGE, Esq;	Gabriel Capers, Esq;
Capt. Arnoldus Vanderhorst,	Mr. Isaac Legaré,
Capt. Clement Lempriere.	Mr. *John Boone*.

For St. John's, Berkley County.

Joh Marion Esq;	Capt. *Maurice Simons*,
Edward Harleston, Esq;	Mr. *James Cordes*, jun.
Elias Ball, jun. Esq;	Mr. *John Cordes*.

For St. Andrew's.

Col. Thomas Fuller,	Capt. William Cattell,
Capt. William Scott,	Capt. Benjamin Stone,
Thomas Bee, Esq;	Isaac Rivers, Esq;

For St. George, Dorchester.

David Oliphant, Esq;	John Mathewes, jun. Esq;
Benjamin Waring, Esq;	Mr. Richard Waring,
William Sanders, Esq;	Mr. Richard Walter.

For St. James, Goose-Creek.

Col. Benjamin Singleton,	John Wright, Esq;
John Parker, Esq;	*Thomas Middleton*, Esq; Son
Capt. Benjamin Smith,	of Henry.
John Izard, Esq;	

For St. Thomas and St. Dennis.

James Aken, Esq;	Capt. Isaac Hadleston,
Capt. John Huger,	John Moore, Esq;
John Parker, Esq;	Capt. *Thomas Shubrick*.

For St. Paul's.

Thomas Ferguson, Esq;	Capt. Robert Ludson,
Capt. Benjamin Elliott,	George Haig, Esq;
Charles Elliott, Esq;	Capt. William Skirving.

For St. Bartholomew's.

Hon. Rawlins Lowndes,	Capt. Philip Smith,
Col. James Parsons,	James Skirving, jun. Esq;
Capt. William Skirving,	*Thomas Osborn*, Esq;

For St. Helena.

Thomas Rutledge, Esq;	Capt. John Joyner,
Capt. John Barnwell,	Col William Moultrie,
Mr. Daniel Heyward, jun.	Daniel De Saussure, Esq;

For St. James, Santee.

Col. Daniel Horry,	Capers Boone, Esq;
Paul Donxfint, Esq;	Edw. Jerman, } Esqrs. had
Thomas Horry, Esq;	*Jacob Motte*, } equal Votes
Capt. Thomas Lynch,	

For Prince George, Winyah.

THOMAS LYNCH, Esq;	Jos. Allston, Esq;
Elias Horry, jun Esq;	Benj. Young, Esq;
Benj. Huger, Esq;	Paul Trapier, jun. Esq;

For Prince Frederick's.

Theodore Gaillard, jun. Esq;	Mr. Benjamin Screven,
Capt. Thomas Pott,	Mr. *Archibald M'Donald*,
Mr. Anthony White,	Mr *John James*, sen.

For St. John's, Colleton County.

William Gibbes, Esq;	Mr Thomas Legaré, jun.
Capt. Charles C. Pinckney,	Capt. Thomas Tucker,
Thomas Evance, Esq;	Mr. Benjamin Jenkins.

For St. Peter's.

Col. Stephen Bull,	T. Middleton, Son of Wm.
William Williamson, Esq;	Capt. Philotheos Chiffelle,
Gideon Dupont, Esq;	Mr. *William Brisbane*.

For Prince William's.

Col. Benjamin Garden,	William Bull, jun. Esq;
Col. Isaac Motte,	Isaac Mucpherson, Esq;
Capt. John Bull,	Mr. *William Harden*.

For St. Stephen's.

John Gaillard, Esq;	Charles Cantey, Esq;
Philip Porcher, Esq;	Capt. *Hezekiah Mabam*,
Capt. Peter Sinckler,	Mr. *Joseph Palmer*.

For Ninety-Six District.

Col. James Mayson,	Richard Rapley, Esq;
Major Andrew Williamson,	Francis Salvador, Esq;
Capt. Le Roy Hammond,	Col. *Champness Terry*,
Capt. Patrick Calhoun,	Rev. Mr. *John Harris*,
Col. John-Lewis Gervais,	Mr. *William Moore*.

For the District Eastward of Wateree-River.

Col. Richard Richardson,	Capt. William Richardson,
Joseph Kershaw, Esq;	Capt. Robert Patton.*
Matthew Singleton, Esq;	Rev. Mr. William Tennent,
Thomas Sumpter, Esq;	Mr. *James Bradley*,
Aaron Loocock, Esq;	Mr. *William Massey*.

For Saxe-Gotha District.

Hon. William H. Drayton,	*Henry Patrick*, Esq;
Benjamin Farrar, Esq;	Mr *Ralph Humphries*,
William Arthur, Esq;	Doct. *Jacob Richmond*.

For the District between Broad and Catawba Rivers, adjoining the New-Acquisition.

Col. Thomas Neel,	Mr. Joseph Howe,
Col. Ezekiel Polk,	Mr. James Carson,
Capt. Samuel Watson,	*Joseph Woods*, Esq;
Capt. William Byers,	Mr. *Robert Dickey*,
Capt. Alexander Love.	Mr. *Francis Adams*.

For St. Matthew's Parish.

Col. Tacitus Gaillard,	Mr. Simon Berwick,
Rev. Mr. Paul Turquand,	*Henry Felder*, Esq;
Mr. John Caldwell,	Capt. *William Flood*.

For St. David's.

Col. George Gab. Powell,	Major Alex. M'Intosh,
Claudius Pegues, Esq;	Capt. Samuel Wise,
Capt. H. W. Harrington,	Col. George Pawley.

There are three Districts from which we have not yet had Returns, viz. *Between Broad and Saluda Rivers*,—*between Broad and Catawba Rivers*,—and *between Savanna and the North Fork of Edisto Rivers*.

Substance of the latest Advices from the Northward.

The last Accounts from the Provincial Camp, near Boston are to the 25th of July;—there had not then any Action or Rencounter happened between the Provincials and the Ministerial Troops, since the Affair at Bunker's-Hill, on the 17th of June,—but, General Gage's Army was so pent up in Boston, as such a formidable Body of British Soldiers have not been much accustomed to.—Both Parties continued to intrench themselves in the strongest Manner, and the Provincials were earnestly wishing to be attacked.

General Gage, after the Affair of the 17th of June, had once proposed it to General Howe, to force the Provincial Lines, in order to prevent their Completion; the Proposition met with General Howe's fullest Approbation, and he requested that he might be permitted to command the Attack on the next Day—but, added he, I must have 30,000 Men.

General Washington had sent General Schuyler with a Body of 1500 Men, on a secret and very important Expedition, which it was expected would be attended with Success—there had been much tampering with the Six Nations of Indians, and also with the Canadians, but without Success on the Part of our unnatural Enemy.

General Washington had in his Camp no less than 500 White-Boats, a Number of which were every Night employed in cruizing about Boston Harbour, to prevent Surprizes, and for other Purposes.

The Provincials were in good Spirits, healthy, and had obtained ample Supplies of Ammunition.—General Gage's Forces were continually harrassed with false Alarms, and very sickly.

The Continental Congress, after completing a Letter to the People of Ireland,—an Answer to Lord North's conciliatory Plan,—establishing a Constitutional American General Post-Office,—appointing the Hon. Dr. Franklin Post Master General,—and making some other necessary Arrangements, adjourned on the 2d of August, to the 5th Instant.

On the 4th of August, Col. Christopher Gadsden, one of our worthy Delegates, and Commander of the First of the Regiments lately raised in this Colony, set out for the Camp at Cambridge.

Several Letters intimate, *it is not improbable*, if the British Administration are determined to carry Matters to Extremities, that WE may have *a Visit* in the Winter, but not before Christmas; in which Case, the Writers seem to expect, that, should we find it even impracticable to prevent the *Landing* of hostile Troops, we shall nevertheless not permit them to remain 24 Hours with us.

We have had no Accounts from Britain later than the 23d of June, and those of little Importance.

A Copy of General Bourgoyne's Answer to General Lee's Letter is received, but too long to be now given to our Readers.—He therein maintains the Right in the British Parliament to tax us, without our Consent, but says, if the Dispute is only about the Exercise of that Right, that will soon be given up.

Our next GAZETTE *will be published on* TUESDAY THE NINETEENTH INSTANT *(unless any such interesting Advices should be in the mean Time received, as to render an earlier Publication desirable) and thereafter regularly every Tuesday, while the Printer's present Stock of Paper shall last.—If Gentlemen who favour us with their Advertisements, will, from this Time, send the Money with them, and also pay for other Articles as they are done and delivered, it will be the surest Way to prevent a Want of Paper in future, and keeping up regular Publications; for it is a ready Money Article, and, now especially, cannot be procured without great Difficulty as well as Risk.*

Charles-Town, August 15th, 1775.

AS it is not in my Power to wait on all my Friends, I take this Method of offering my Service to them, and the Public in general, as FACTOR FOR THE COUNTRY PRODUCE. The Experience I have had in the Mercantile and Planting Business, induces me to think I am capable of the Undertaking, and flatter myself I shall be able to give general Satisfaction. Such Gentlemen as place their Crops in my Hands, may rest assured, their Favours will be gratefully acknowledged, and every Means in my Power will be observed to merit their Kindness. I will make Choice of, and see safely packed up, any Kind of Merchandise for those that favour me with the Disposal of their Crops, without making a Charge for my Trouble. ALLARD BELIN.

In COMMITTEE of OBSERVATION.
St. David's Parish, August 7th, 1775.

CHARLES-AUGUSTUS STEWARD, Esq; having counteracted the Resolves of the Provincial Congress, in frequently issuing Summonses for Debt, was this Day caused to appear before the Committee for said Parish, and being questioned relative thereto, acknowledged that he had so done, and if applied to, should again.

RESOLVED *thereupon*, That the said *Charles-Augustus Steward*, Esq; is an Enemy to the Liberties of America, and an Object of the Resentment of the Public.

ORDERED, That the same be publicly advertised on the Morrow. *By Order of the Committee*,

GEORGE HICKS, Chairman.

In COMMITTEE of OBSERVATION.
St. David's Parish, August 8th, 1775.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL, having signed the underwritten Advertisement, it was *Ordered*, That the same be immediately published in the several Gazettes of this Province. *By Order of the Committee*.

HENRY-WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Chairman.

St. David's Parish, August 8th, 1775.

WHEREAS I JOHN MITCHELL, of *Meldrum*, in the said Parish, Merchant, having sent three Judgment Bonds to *Thomas Phepoe*, Esq; to be by him entered up, and having received three Executions of the said Gentleman in *May* last, one of which has been since personally served by the Sheriff, on *John* and *Bartholomew Hodges*, and one other on *Enoch James*, contrary to the Resolves of the first Session of the Provincial Congress, for which I am truly sorry, and humbly ask Pardon of the said Congress, and of their Constituents, sincerely promising never to act in the least contrary to the Resolves or Orders of the Honourable Continental Congress, or of our Provincial Councils, being fully convinced, that every Friend to America, ought religiously to observe the Resolves and Orders of the said Congress and Councils.

Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above-written,

JOHN MITCHELL.

An Evening School.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of acquainting his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has opened an EVENING SCHOOL, at his House in Gadsden's Alley, where he teaches READING, WRITING, and ARITHMETIC, both Vulgar and Decimal, also MENSURATION, GAUGING, Extraction of the SQUARE and CUBE ROOTS, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HUTCHINS.

THE Subscriber hereby acquants his Friends and the Publick in general, That the present hard Times oblige him to decline his Business of Tavern-keeping, as he finds it impossible to collect his Debts in such a Manner as to be able to make proper Payment to his Creditors: He therefore gives this publick Notice to those indebted to him, That unless they pay their respective Accounts, or give approved Security for the Amount of them, on or before the 25th of this Instant September, he will be under the Necessity of making Application, to the Charles-Town an dother Committees, for Leave to recover their several Debts; this will be a very disagreeable Step to him, but, in the present Situation of his Affairs, an unavoidable one, as he is determined to have them settled as speedily as possible.

He has a large Quantity of excellent VINEGAR, fit for Pickles, to dispose of at 13s. per the single Gallon, or 12s. 6d. by the Quantity; excellent CLARET in Bottles, at 14l. per Dozen, and a Quantity of empty Bottles. CHARLE RAMADGE.

N. B. The Tavern will be shut up the first Day of October next.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE,

September 2, 1775. A Negro Man, country born, says his Name is JACK and that he belongs to Capt. NAVEL, of the Brig *Friendship*; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has lost two of his Fore Teeth, and speaks very good English; has on a white Woollen Jacket, and black Breeches. Taken up at *Edisto*, 35 Miles from Town.

MICHAEL KALTEISEN, *Warden*.

To be Sold by public Outcry,

On the 1st Tuesday in November next,

THAT valuable Plantation whereon the late JOSEPH BRITTON, Esq; lived, containing about fourteen Hundred Acres of Land, about one Hundred and twenty Acres cleared and under a good Fence; the said Land is inferior to none on *Pedee*, for Indico, Corn, &c. Twelve Months Credit will be given, paying Interest, and giving approved Security, to

DANIEL BRITTON,
FRANCIS BRITTON, } *Executors*.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. ALGERNOON WILSON, deceased, are requested to make Payment; and those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to send in Accompts thereof, properly attested, to

SARAH WILSON, *Executrix*.
JOHN WILSON, *Executor*.

ANDREW HENDRICKSON, informs me of a Black Steer, three Years old, has no visible Brand; marked with a Crop in the right, and a Crop and two Slits in the left Ear; having been at my Cowpen on White's Creek, ever since September, 1773.

JOHN BOONE, tells an old Bay GELDING, about 14½ Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder O, and on the near Buttock G.

JOHN SPADE, tells a black MARE, five Years old, 11½ Hands high, both hind Feet white, branded D on the near Shoulder, and on the off A

Likewise, a small MARE two Years old, 11½ Hands high, a Blaze on her Face, branded on the near Shoulder N D. The Owners may prove their Property, at the Cherawe, before SAMUEL WISE.

JOHN PENTON, informs me of a bay MARE, about 12 Years old, trots naturally, and branded on the near Shoulder H.

WILLIAM MALL, informs me of a black Mare, about 10 Years old, 13 Hands high, and branded on the near Shoulder X, on the Buttock X, and on the off Shoulder J D.

JAMES JONES, informs me of a black Mare, 7 Years old, with a Star in her Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock BH.

The Owners of the above Strays must prove their Property before ANDREW NEEL, J. P.

St. Mark's Parish, April 21, 1775.

WATSON BROMFIELD, tolled two Geldings one of a brown bay Colour, without any white, eight Years old, upwards of 14 Hands high, paces, branded on the mounting Shoulder W, on the right Thigh thus uP in one; had on a small Bell. The other a sorrel with a blazed Face, 15½ Hands high, trots, seems to have an obscure Brand on the right Thigh, supposed to be an F, with something adjoining on the left side of it, not distinguishable; the Owner must prove his Property before me, in St. Mark's Parish.

WOOD FURMAN, J. P.

Camden District, June 12, 1775.

MALACHI WESTON, informs me of a dark bay HORSE, with a Star, five Years old, about 14 Hands high; branded on the mounting Shoulder 4E in one.

JOHN MOFFETT, of a black HORSE, aged, branded on the near Buttock O; hath a large Reach in his Face, both hind Feet white.

Likewise, of a bay MARE, about six Years old, branded on the near Buttock ML in one.

The Owners of said Strays, must prove their Property before RICHARD BROWN, J. P.

To be LET,

A PEW, No. 17, in the North Isle of St. *Philip's* Church next to the Door. Enquire at *Timothy's* Printing Office, the Corner of Broad Street and *Gadsden's* Alley.

...ly with the recital of some great, some glorious transaction which shines conspicuous in the history of Britain; Or perhaps his elevated fancy led him to foretel, with a kind of enthusiastic confidence, the glory, power, and dawnings of an empire which should extend from one end of the earth to the other. He saw, or thought he saw, the British nation risen to a pitch of grandeur, which casts a veil over the Roman glory, and ravish'd with the prospect, boasted a race of British Kings, whose names should echo through those realms where Cyrus, Alexander, and the Cæsars were unknown: *Princes* for whom millions of grateful subjects redeemed from slavery and Pagan ignorance, should with thankful tongues offer up their prayers and praises to that transcendantly great and beneficent Being, *by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree justice.*

These pleasing connections might have continued; these delightsome prospects might have been every day extended; and even the reveries of the most warm imagination might have been realized; but unhappily *for us*, unhappily for Britain, the madness of an avaricious Minister of state has drawn a sable curtain over the charming scene, and in its stead has brought upon the stage, discord, envy, hatred and revenge, with civil war close in their rear.

Some damon in an evil hour suggested to a short-sighted financier the hateful projects of transferring the whole property of the King's subjects in America to his subjects in Britain. The claim of the British Parliament to tax the colonies, can never be supported but by such a TRANSFER; for the right of the House of Commons of Great-Britain to originate any tax, or to grant money, is altogether derived from their being elected by the people of Great-Britain to act for them; and the people of Great-Britain cannot confer on their *representatives* a right to give or grant any thing, which *they themselves* have not a right to give or grant *personally*. Therefore it follows, that if the members chosen by the people of Great-Britain to represent them, have, by virtue of their being so chosen, any right to give or grant American property, or to lay any tax upon the lands or persons of the colonists, it is because the lands and people in the colonies, are bona fide, owned by, and justly belong to the people of Great-Britain. But (as has been before observed) every man has a natural right to personal freedom, consequently a right to enjoy what is acquired by his own labour. And as it is evident that the property in this country has been acquired by our own labour, it is the duty of the people of Great-Britain to produce some compact, in which we have explicitly given up to them a right to dispose of our *persons* or *property*. Until this is done, every attempt of theirs, or of those whom they have deputed to act for them, to give or grant any part of our property, is directly repugnant to every principle of reason and natural justice. But I may boldly say, that such a compact never existed, no, not even in imagination. Nevertheless, the representatives of a nation, long famed for justice and the exercise of every noble virtue, have been prevailed on to adopt the fatal scheme; and although the dreadful consequences of this wicked policy have already shaken the empire to its center, yet still it is persisted in. Regardless of the voice of reason—deaf to the prayers and supplications—and unaffected with the flowing tears of suffering millions, the British ministry still hug the darling idol; and every rolling year affords fresh instances of the absurd devotion with which they worship it. Alas! how has the folly, the distraction of the British councils blasted our swelling hopes, and spread a gloom over this western hemisphere. The hearts of Britons and Americans, which lately felt the generous glow of mutual confidence and love, now burn with jealousy and rage. Though but of yesterday, I recollect (deeply affected at the ill boding change) the happy hours that past whilst Britain and America rejoiced in the prosperity and greatness of each other. (Heaven grant those halcyon days may soon return!) But now the Briton too often looks on the American with an envious eye, taught to consider his just plea for the enjoyment of his earnings as the effect of pride and stubborn opposition to the parent country. Whilst the American beholds the Briton as the ruffian, ready *first* to take away his property, and *next*, what is dearer to every virtuous man, the Liberty of his country.

When the measures of administration had disgusted the colonies to the highest degree, and the people of Great-Britain had by artifice and falsehood been irritated against America, an army was sent over to enforce submission to certain acts of the British Parliament, which reason scorned to countenance, and which placemen and pensioners were found unable to support.

Martial law, and the government of a well regulated city, are so intire different, that it has always been considered as improper to quarter troops in populous cities, as frequent disputes must necessarily arise between the citizen and the soldier, even if no previous animosities subsist. And it is further certain, from a consideration of the nature of mankind, as well as from constant experience, that standing armies always endanger the liberty of the subject. But when the people on the one part, considered the army as sent to enslave them, and the army on the other were taught to look on the people in a state of rebellion, it was but just to fear the most disagreeable consequences. Our fears, we have seen, were but too well grounded.

The many injuries offered to this town I pass over in silence. I cannot now mark out the path which led to that unequalled scene of horror, the sad remembrance of which takes the full possession of my soul. The sanguinary theatre again opens itself to view. The baleful images of terror crowd around me—and discontented ghosts with hollow groans, appear to solemnize the anniversary of the *fifth of March*.

Approach we then the melancholy walk of death. Hither let me call the gay companion; here let him drop a farewell tear upon that body which so late he saw vigorous and warm with social mirth—Hither let me lead the tender mother to weep over her beloved son—Come widowed mourner, here satiate thy grief; behold thy murdered husband gasping on the ground, and to complete the pompous show of wretchedness, bring in each hand thy infant children to bewail their father's fate—Take heed, ye orphan babes, lest whilst your streaming eyes are fix'd upon the ghastly corpse, *your feet slide in the stones bespattered with your father's brains.** Enough! This tragedy need not be heightened by an infant weltering in the blood of him that gave it birth. Nature reluctant shrinks already from the view, and the chill'd blood rolls slowly backward to its fountain. We wildly stare about, and with amazement, ask, Who spread this ruin round us? What wretch has dared deface the image of his God? Has haughty France or cruel Spain sent forth her myrmidons? Has the grim savage rushed again from the far distant wilderness? Or does some fiend, fierce from the depth of Hell, with all the rancourous malice which the apostate damned can feel, twang her destructive bow, and hurl her deadly arrows at our breast? No. None of these—but, how astonishing! It is the hand of Britain that inflicts the wound. The arms of George our rightful King have been employed to shed that blood which freely would have flown at his command, when justice or the honour of his crown had called his subjects to the field.

But pity, grief, astonishment, with all the softer movements of the soul, must now give way to stronger passions. Say, fellow citizens! what dreadful thought now swells your heaving bosoms—You fly to arms—Sharp indignation flashes from each eye—Revenge gnashes her iron teeth—Death grins an hideous smile, secure to drench his greedy jaws in human gore—Whilst hovering Furies darken all the air

But stop, my bold adventurous countrymen, stain not your weapons with the blood of Britons. Attend to reason's voice—Humanity puts in her claim—and sues to be again admitted to her wonted seat, the bosom of the brave. Revenge is far beneath the noble mind. Many perhaps, compelled to rank among the vile assassins, do from their inmost souls detest the barbarous action. The winged death, shot from your arms, may chance to pierce some breast that bleeds already for your injured country.

The storm subsides—a solemn pause ensues—You spare upon condition they depart. They go—they quit your city—they no more shall give offence.——Thus closes the important drama.

And could it have been conceived that we again should have seen a British army in our land, sent to enforce obedience to acts of Parliament destructive of our liberty! But the royal ear far distant from this western world, has been assaulted by the tongue of slander; and villains, traitorous alike to a King and Country, have prevailed upon a gracious Prince to cloath his countenance with wrath, and to erect the hostile banner against a people ever affectionate and loyal to him and his illustrious predecessors of the House of Hanover. Our streets are again filled with armed men: Our harbour is crowded with ships of war; but these cannot intimidate us; our Liberty must be preserved—it is far dearer than life, we hold it even dear as our *allegiance*; we must defend it against the attacks of *friends* as well as *enemies*; we cannot suffer even Britons to ravish it from us.

No longer could we reflect with generous pride on the heroic actions of our American forefathers—no longer boast our origin from that far-famed island, whose warlike sons have so often drawn their well-tried swords to save her from the ravages of tyranny; could we but for a moment entertain the thought of giving up our liberty. The man who meanly will submit to wear a *shackle*, contemns the noblest gift of Heaven, and impiously affronts the God that made him free.

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which eminently conduced to the greatness of that state, never to despair of the common-wealth. The maxim may prove as salutary to us now, as it did to them. Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of small and great events which form the chain on which the fate of kings and nations is suspended. *Ease* and *prosperity* (though pleasing for a day) have often sunk a people into *effeminacy* and *sloth*. Hardships and dangers (though we forever strive to shun them) have frequently called forth such virtues as have commanded the applause and reverence of an admiring world. Our country loudly calls you to be circumspect, vigilant, active and brave. Perhaps (all gracious Heaven avert it!) perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in war, by some malignant influence, may be employed to enslave you:—But let not even this discourage you. Her arms, it is true, have filled the world with terror; her troops have reaped the laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant on the sea.——And *when* or *where* did you, my countrymen, depart inglorious from the field of fight?†—*You* too can shew the trophies of your forefathers victories and your own; can name the fortresses and battles you have won; and many of you count the honourable scars of wounds received, whilst fighting for your King and Country.

Where justice is the standard, Heaven is the warrior's shield: But *conscious guilt* unnerves the arm that lifts the sword against the innocent. Britain, united with these colonies, by commerce and affection—by interest and blood, may mock the threats of France and Spain; may be the seat of universal empire. But should America, either by force, or those more dangerous engines, *Luxury* and *Corruption*, ever be brought into a state of vassalage, Britain must lose *her* freedom also. No longer shall she sit the *Empress* of the sea.—Her ships no more shall waft her thunders over the wide ocean:—The *wreath* shall wither on her temples.—Her weakened arm shall be unable to defend her coasts:—and she at last must bow her venerable head to some proud foreigner's despotic rule.

But if from past events we may venture to form a judgment of the future, we justly may expect that the devices of our enemies will but encrease the triumphs of our country. I *must* indulge a hope that Britain's liberty as well as *ours*, will eventually be preserved by the virtue of America.

** After Mr. Gray had been shot through the body, and had fallen dead on the ground—a bayonet was pushed thro' his skull, part of the bone being broken, his brains fell out upon the pavement.*

† The patience with which this people have borne the repeated injuries which have been heaped upon them, and their unwillingness to take any sanguinary measures, has very injudiciously been ascribed to cowardice, by persons both here and in Great-Britain. I most heartily wish, that an opinion so erroneous in itself, and so fatal in its consequences, might be utterly removed before it be too late: And I think nothing further necessary to convince every intelligent man, that the conduct of this people is owing to the tender regard *which they have for their fellow men, and an* utter abhorrence to the shedding of human blood, than *a little attention to their general temper and disposition, discovered when they cannot be supposed to be under any apprehension of danger to themselves.—I will only mention the detestation which they shew to acts of cruelty, by whom and upon whomsoever committed; the mild spirit of their laws; the very few crimes to which capital penalties are annexed; and the very great backwardness which both Courts and Juries discover, in condemning persons charged with* capital crimes.—*But if any should think this observation not to the purpose, I readily appeal to those gentlemen of the army who have been in the camp or in the field with the Americans.*

The attempt of the British parliament to raise a revenue from America, and our denial of that right to do it, have excited an almost universal enquiry into the rights of mankind in general, and of British subjects in particular; the necessary result of which must be such a liberality of sentiment, and such a jealousy of those in power, as will, better than an adamantine wall, secure us against the future approaches of despotism.

The malice of the Boston port bill has been defeated in a very considerable degree, by giving *you* an opportunity of *deserving*, and our brethren in this and our sister colonies an opportunity of bestowing, those benefactions which have delighted your friends and astonished your enemies, not only in America, but in Europe also. And, what is more valuable still, the sympathetic feelings for a brother in distress, and the grateful emotions excited in the breast of him who finds relief, must ever endear each to the other, and form those indissoluble bounds of friendship and affection, on which the preservation of our rights so evidently depend.

The mutilation of our charter has made every other colony jealous for its own; for this, if once submitted to by us, would set on float the property and government of every British settlement upon the continent. If charters are not deemed sacred, how miserably precarious is every thing founded upon them.

Even the sending troops to put these acts in execution is not without advantages to us. The exactness and beauty of their discipline inspire our youth with ardor in the pursuit of military knowledge. Charles the *invincible* taught Peter the *Great* the art of war. The battle of Pultowa convinced Charles of the proficiency Peter had made.

Our country is in danger, but not to be despaired of. Our enemies are numerous and powerful—but we have many friends determined to be free, and Heaven and Earth will aid the RESOLUTION. On *you* depend the fortunes of America. *You* are to decide the important question, on which rest the happiness and liberty of millions yet unborn. Act worthy of yourselves. The faultering tongue of hoary age calls on you to support your country. The lisping infant raises its suppliant hands, imploring defence against the monster *slavery*. Your fathers look from their celestial seats with smiling approbation on their sons, who boldly stand forth in the cause of virtue; but sternly frown upon the inhuman miscreant, who, to secure the loaves and fishes to himself, would breed a serpent to destroy his children.

But pardon me, my fellow-citizens, I know you want not zeal or fortitude. You will maintain your rights or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult the combat, you never will decline it when freedom is the prize. An independence on Great-Britain is not our aim. No, our wish is, that Britain and the Colonies may, like the oak and ivy, grow and encrease in strength together. But whilst the infatuated plan of making one part of the empire slaves to the other, is persisted in; the interest and safety of *Britain*, as well as the *Colonies*, require that the wise measures recommended by the Honourable the Continental Congress, be steadily pursued; whereby the unnatural contest between a parent honoured, and a child beloved, may probably be brought to such an issue as that the peace and happiness of both may be established upon a lasting basis. But if these pacific measures are ineffectual, and it appears that the only way to safety is, through fields of blood, I know you will not turn your faces from your foes; but will undauntedly press forward, until tyranny is trodden under foot, and you have fixed your adored Goddess LIBERTY, fast by a BRUNSWICK's side, on the American Throne.

You *then*, who nobly have espoused your country's cause, who generously have sacrificed wealth and ease—*who* have despised the pomp and show of tinsell'd greatness—refused the summons to the festive board—been deaf to the alluring calls of luxury and mirth—*who* have forsaken the downy pillow, to keep your vrgils by the midnight lamp, for the salvation of your invaded country, that you might break the fowler's snare, and disappoint the vulture of his prey, *you* then will reap that harvest of renown which you so justly have deserved. Your country shall pay her grateful tribute of applause.—Even the children of your most inveterate enemies, ashamed to tell from whom they sprang, while they in secret curse their stupid, cruel parents, shall join the general voice of gratitude to those who broke the fetters which their fathers forged.

Having redeemed your country, and secured the blessing to future generations, *who* fired by your example, shall emulate your virtues, and learn from *you* the heavenly art of making millions happy; with heart-felt joy, with transports all your own, you cry,—THE GLORIOUS WORK IS DONE.—Then drop the mantle to some young ELISHA, and take your seats with kindred spirits in your native skies.

JAMES BROWN, of Indian-Town, informs me of a bright Bay HORSE, eight Years old, about 13 ½ hands high branded on the mounting Buttock TE G, the TE joining, with a small Star in his Forehead; paces and trots. Whoever claims the said Stray, must prove his property, before me,

FRANCIS BRITTON, J. P.

The following Strays have been tolled before me.

CONGAREE, *May 24th*, 1775.

A Black GELDING, about 12 Hands high, seven or eight Years old; branded on the near Buttock like 6 S, and on the off Buttock ⅁H —A trotter.

Also, A bay HORSE, about 12 Hands high, seven Years old, branded on the near Buttock like K; with a dull Star in his Forehead.

Also, A roan HORSE, about 13 Hands high, ten or twelve Years old; branded on the near Buttock *JM* in one, paces and trots.

Also, A sorrel MARE, about 12 Hands high, eight Years old, and trots; has a small Star, and some Saddle Spots; branded on the near Shoulder ID.

Also, A light grey HORSE, 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder ⅁.

Also, A *blue* roan MARE, about 14 Hands high, seven or eight Years old; branded on the off Buttock BP, and on the near Shoulder ☜ and a Flower-de-Luce joining the middle Stroke, and on the off Shoulder an obscure Brand.

Also, A yearling HORSE COLT, neither docked nor branded.

Likewise, A grey MARE, 12 Hands high, seven Years old; branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder P, with some Saddle-Spots.

Any Person or Persons, claiming any of the above Strays, must prove their Property, before

WILLIAM ARTHER, J. P.

Supplement to the South-Carolina Gazette.

[NUMBER 2041.]

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2d, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT no Indian Corn of the Growth and Produce of this Colony, be exported from and after this Day, to the 10th Day of December next; except by Persons usually resident in this Colony for the Use of their own Negroes on their Plantations in Georgia, and for no other Use or Purpose whatsoever.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Charles-Town, Saturday, June 3d, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT this Congress do earnestly recommend to all their Constituents, the Promotion of Union and Harmony, by all Means in their Power: That to this Purpose, all those Things be avoided which tend to promote Disaffection between the People; utterly discountenancing all National Reflections, and engaging to be watchful and diligent, that the Laws for the Peace and good Order of the Colony be observed inviolate as far as may be.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Charles-Town, June 5th, 1775.

ORDERED, That the Association which was signed in Congress Yesterday, be made public.

ASSOCIATION.

South-Carolina.

THE actual Commencement of Hostilities against this Continent, by the British Troops, in the bloody Scene on the 19th of April last, near Boston—the Increase of arbitrary Impositions from a wicked and despotic Ministry—and the Dread of instigated Insurrections in the Colonies—are Causes sufficient to drive an oppressed People to the Use of Arms: We therefore, the Subscribers, Inhabitants of *South-Carolina*, holding ourselves bound, by that most sacred of all Obligations, the Duty of good Citizens towards an injured Country, and thoroughly convinced, that, under our present distressed Circumstances, we shall be justified before God and Man, in resisting Force by Force; DO UNITE ourselves, under every Tie of Religion and Honour, and associate, as a Band in her Defence, against every Foe: Hereby solemnly engaging that, whenever our Continental or Provincial Councils shall decree it necessary, we will go forth, and be ready to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes to secure her Freedom and Safety. This Obligation to continue in full Force until a Reconciliation shall take Place between Great-Britain and America, upon Constitutional Principles—an Event which we most ardently desire. And we will hold all those Persons inimical to the Liberty of the Colonies, who shall refuse to subscribe this Association.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Deputies of the several Country Parishes and Districts, do retain the Association Papers, after they have been signed, in their own Hands: And, that they do, *once in every Month*, certify and return Lists of the Names of the Subscribers thereto, and also of such as shall refuse to subscribe, to the General Committee in Charles-Town.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

Charles-Town, Wednesday, June 7th, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT no RICE of the Growth and Produce of this Colony be exported, from any Port therein, from this Day to the 10th Day of September next; except to complete the Cargoes of such vessels as had begun to load Rice before the 24th ultimo.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8th, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN, WILLIAM GIBBES, ROGER SMITH, WILLIAM PARKER, MAURICE SIMONS, and JOHN POAUG, Esquires, and Messrs. THOMAS LEGARE, sen. EDWARD BLAKE, and JOHN CHAMPNEYS, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, to receive and purchase all such good and merchantable Rice as shall be tendered to them for Sale on or before the 15th Day of July next: And that the said Commissioners, or any Three of them shall give Certificates to each Person from whom they shall purchase Rice, ascertaining the Number of Barrels, the net Weight and Amount, at FIFTY-FIVE SHILLINGS per 100lb. and Barrels (being well coopered) at TEN SHILLINGS each.

RESOLVED,

THAT the said Commissioners, or a Majority of them, at any regular Meeting, shall dispose of the several Parcels of Rice which they shall so purchase, in such Way or Manner as shall seem most conducive to the Public Good. And that regular Accounts of the Purchases, and Dispositions of the said Rice, shall be kept, and returned to the Congress, or the General Committee for the Time being. PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, That the aforesaid Prohibition shall cease and determine at any Time after the 15th Day of July, when the General Committee shall so order and direct, by a Vote at one of their fixed Meetings, after a Week's Public Notice shall have been given of their Purpose to take such special Matter under their Consideration.

Published by Order of the Congress.
PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Charles-Town, June 12, 1775.

THE Provincial Congress having received an Intimation, that certain Persons have already bought up, and others are now buying up, Indian Corn, with Design to take Advantage of the Times, have

RESOLVED, That such engrossing is intolerable, and ought not to be suffered in this Time of Scarcity.

RESOLVED, *also*, That such Persons as may have bought up Indian Corn, ought not to sell it at an advanced Price, and that proper Information ought immediately to be laid before the Congress or General Committee.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Charles-Town, Saturday, June 17, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Recommendation of this Congress in January last, diligently to train the Inhabitants throughout this Colony, at least once a Fortnight, be repeated.

RESOLVED,

That it be recommended to such of the Inhabitants of this Colony, as are not provided with Bayonets to their Guns, to procure the same without Delay, and to be otherwise prepared to turn out at a Minute's Warning.

RESOLVED,

That one Mode of Exercise shall be used by the Militia throughout the Colony, and that the Council of Safety do, without Delay, fix on some proper Manual Exercise, and cause the same to be printed and dispersed.

RESOLVED,

That no Resolution hitherto entered into respecting the Militia, shall be understood to preclude the Inhabitants of this Colony from a general Liberty of forming Volunteer Troops of Horse and Companies of Foot, not exceeding One Hundred Men in each Troop or Company; with a Power in each Company of choosing their own Officers, as soon as 30 Men for a Troop of Horse, and 30 Men for a Company of Foot shall have associated for the Purpose of training and holding themselves in Readiness to turn out upon all Occasions of Emergency: Provided always, That such Troops and Companies shall be subject to the Orders of the Field Officers of the District in which they shall so associate and form: The Officers so chosen to be subject to the Rejection of the Council of Safety; by whom Appointments shall be made out for all such Officers as they may approve, unless Commissions can be procured in the usual Way.

RESOLVED,

That such of the said Troops or Companies as may be ordered at any Time to imbody or march, shall immediately be intitled to the same Pay as the Regulars about to be raised. *By Order of the Congress,*
PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Charles-Town, Saturday, June 17, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT this Congress shall expire on the 6th Day of *August* next: That a new Election be made on Monday the 7th and Tuesday the 8th Days of *August*, except in Charles-Town: And that the new Members then elected do meet in General Congress at Charles-Town, on the First Day of *December* next, or sooner, if the General Committee shall think it expedient to summon them.

RESOLVED,

That each Parish or District shall, at the Time of choosing Deputies to attend the Provincial Congress, likewise choose a convenient Number to form Committees in the said Parishes and Districts respectively, in order to enforce the different Resolves of the Continental and Provincial Congresses. *By Order of the Congress,*
PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT Officers in the Regiments of Foot, now to be raised, shall in every Case, when acting in Conjunction with Officers of the Militia of equal Commission, take Rank and Precedence, without regard to prior Dates of Commissions in the latter.

RESOLVED,

That the Powers and Authority of the Council of Safety, the General Committee, the Secret Committee, the Committee of Observation in Charles-Town, and Committee of Intelligence, do continue, notwithstanding the Expiration of the present Congress, till the first Meeting of the next General Congress.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Charles-Town, Sunday, June 18, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT the District between the Forks of Broad and Saludy Rivers, ought to be divided into Two. That the Division-Line should be drawn from the Mouth of Second Creek upon Broad-River to the Head of it, and thence in a direct Line to Milhous's Mill upon Saludy River. That the Lower District in the Fork, be allowed Three Representatives, at the Time of Election; to be chosen at the Plantation of *Adam Summers*. And that the Upper District be allowed Seven Representatives; to be chosen, at the Time of Election, at the Plantation of *James Ford*, on Enoree. And that this Regulation do take Place at the next General Election of Members of a Provincial Congress. *By Order of the Congress,*
PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT it be recommended to the Inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, when they attend Divine Service in Places of Public Worship, to take with them their Fire Arms and Ammunition.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1775.

ORDERED,

THAT the following Resolutions of the Continental Congress, dated the 13th, 17th, 26th, 27th, and 29th of *May*, and 2d of June, be forthwith printed and made public.

PHILADELPHIA

In CONGRESS, MONDAY, *May* 15, 1775.

THE City and County of New-York, having through Delegates, applied to the Congress for their advice how to conduct themselves, with regard to the troops expected there, the Congress took the matter into their most serious deliberation, and came to the following resolution.

"That it be recommended, *for the present*, to the inhabitants of New-York, that if the troops which are expected should arrive, the said Colony act on the defensive, so long as may be consistent with their safety and security: That the troops be permitted to remain in the barracks, so long as they behave peaceably and quietly, but that they be not suffered to erect fortifications, nor take any steps for cutting off the communication between the town and country; and that if they commit hostilities or invade private property, the inhabitants should defend themselves, and their property, and repel force by force: — That the warlike stores be removed from the town; —— That places of retreat, in case of necessity, be provided for the women and children of New-York, and a sufficient number of men be embodied, and kept in constant readiness for protecting the inhabitants from insult and injury."

A true Copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

In CONGRESS, *Wednesday, May* 17, 1775.

Resolved unanimously,

THAT all exportations to Quebec, Nova-Scotia, the Island of St. John's, Newfoundland, Georgia, except the parish of St. John's, and to East and West-Florida, immediately cease; and that no provisions of any kind, or other necessaries, be furnished to the British Fisheries on the American coasts, until it be otherwise determined by the Congress.

A true Copy from the Minutes.
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

In CONGRESS, SATURDAY, *May* 27, 1775.

Resolved,

THAT where any person hath been or shall be adjudged by a Committee to have violated the Continental Association and such offender shall satisfy the Convention of the Colony, where the offence was committed, or the Committee of the Parish of St. John's, in the Colony of Georgia, if the offence be committed there, of his contrition for his offence, and sincere resolution to conform to the Association for the future, the said Convention or Committee of the Parish of St. John's aforesaid, may settle the terms upon which he may be restored to the favour and forgiveness of the public, and that the terms be published. *A true Copy from the Minutes,*
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

In CONGRESS, MONDAY, *May* 29, 1775.

On MOTION, *Resolved,*

THAT no provisions or necessaries of any kind be exported to the Island of Nantucket, except from the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay; the Convention of which Colony is desired to take measures for effectually providing the said Island, upon their application to purchase the same, with as much provision as shall be necessary for its internal use and no more.

The CONGRESS deeming it of great importance to North-America, that the British Fishery should not be furnished with provisions from the Continent, through Nantucket, earnestly recommend a viligant execution of this Resolve to all Committees.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

In CONGRESS, FRIDAY, *June* 2d, 1775.

Resolved,

THAT no Bill of Exchange, Draught, or Order of any Officer in the Army or Navy, their Agents or Contractors, be received or negociated, or Money supplied to them by any Person in America.—That no Provisions or Necessaries of any kind be furnished or supplied to or for the use of the British Army in the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay.—And that no Vessel employed in transporting British Troops to America, or from one Part of North-America to another, or warlike Stores or Provisions for said Troops, be freighted or furnished with Provisions or any Necessaries—until farther Orders from this Congress.

A Copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Charles-Town, Wednesday, June 21, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Provincial Congress to be elected in August, and to meet in Charles Town on the 1st Day of December next continue a Congress for One Year, from the Time of their Meeting, and no longer.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Charles Town, Thursday, June 22d, 1774.

RESOLVED,

THAT all Absentees holding Estates in this Colony, except the Sick, those above *Sixty*, and those under *Twenty-one* Years of Age, ought forthwith to return to this Colony.

RESOLVED,

That no Persons holding Estates in this Colony, ought to withdraw from its Service, without giving good and sufficient Reasons for so doing, to this Congress, or, during its Recess, to the General Committee.

ORDERED,

That the two foregoing Resolutions be printed and made public. PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In GENERAL COMMITTEE, CHARLES-TOWN, APRIL 25th, 1775.

RESOLVED, That the Hon. WILLIAM-HENRY DRAYTON, Rev. Mr. WILLIAM TENNENT, Colonel JAMES PARSONS, ARTHUR MIDDLETON, CHARLES-COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, JOHN-LEWIS GERVAIS, ROGER SMITH, and THOMAS HEYWARD, jun. Esqrs. be a COMMITTEE OF INTELLIGENCE, to correspond with, and communicate to, the Inhabitants of the interior and back Parts of this Colony, every Kind of necessary Information: And that they hire Horses, and send Expresses for that Purpose, upon such Occasions as they shall think proper.

Copy from the Minutes. PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

A CIRCULAR LETTER [N. II.] *to the* Committees *in the several Districts and Parishes of* South-Carolina.

Charles-Town, June 30, 1775.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THIS Year will be a GRAND EPOCHA in the History of Mankind. In this conspicuous and ever-memorable Year, America has been abused, and Britain has disgraced herself, in an unexampled Manner. All the Guilt of all the English Ministers of State, from the Reign of the First William, to the Conclusion of the late War, does not equal the Guilt that British Ministers have incurred since the latter Period.—The Measure of their Iniquity appears now full.—They seem fixed in the Pursuit of their Plan to enslave America, in order that they might enslave Great Britain;—to elevate the Monarch that has been placed on a Throne only to govern *under* the Law—into a Throne *above* all Law.—But, Divine Providence has inspired the Americans with such Virtue, Courage, and Conduct, as has already attracted the Attention of the Universe, and will make them famous to the latest Posterity.—The Americans promise to arrest the Hand of Tyranny, and to save even Britannia from Shackles.

In a former Letter, we declared to you, that there was "but little Probability of deciding the present unhappy Public Disputes, by the pacific Measures we have hitherto pursued:"—Our Ideas were just—and with the deepest Grief, yet firmest Resolution, we now announce to you, that the Sword of Civil War, is not only actually drawn, but stained with Blood!—The King's Troops have at length commenced Hostilities against this Continent; and not confining their ungenerous Attacks, against Men in Arms defending their Properties, they have slaughtered the unarmed—the sick—the helpless—having long indiscriminately oppressed, they have now massacred our Fellow-Subjects in Massachusetts-Bay.—Mark the Event. These Enormities were scarcely perpetrated, when, the Divine Vengeance pursued the Guilty, even from the rising up of the Sun, until the going down of the same! The King's Troops were discomfited—they fled before our injured Friends—the Night saved them from total Destruction.

But, see in what Manner the American Civil War commenced; and we lay before you, the Case as stated by General Gage on the one Part, and by the Voice of America on the other.

The General sent a Detachment of about 800 Soldiers into the Country, to *seize* and *destroy* the *Property* of the People of Massachusetts-Bay. This Detachment, in their Way to Concord, at Lexington saw "about 200 Men drawn up on a Green, and when the Troops came within 100 Yards of them *(in Situation out of the Line of their March)* they began to file off." The Soldiers upon "observing this," "*ran after them*, to surround and disarm them. Some of them, who had jumped over a Wall, then fired four or five Shot at the Troops," and *upon this*," the Soldiers "began a scattered Fire, and killed several of the Country People."—Clear as it is, even from this State, that the King's Troops, by *running after*, actually attacked the Provincials *peaceably* filing *off*; yet, General Gage has the Integrity to entitle his Narrative of this unfortunate Affair, "a circumstantial Account of an Attack on His Majesty's Troops by a Number of the People of Massachusetts-Bay."—But, Men will cease to be surprised at this, when they are told the General makes no Scruple to violate even a solemn Engagement. After the General's defeated Troops returned to Boston, he declared, that if the Inhabitants of that devoted City would deliver up their Arms, he would permit them to retire from the Town, with their Effects: They delivered up near 3000 Stands of Arms—and to this Day, they are, *in shameful Breach of the Capitulation*, detained in Captivity, patiently enduring the Calamities of Famine.

However, the Voice of America *thus* describes the Commencement of this unnatural War.—About eight or nine Hundred Soldiers came in Sight, just before Sun-Rise, of about 100 Men, training themselves to Arms, as usual; and the Troops running within a few Rods of them, the commanding Officer called out to the Militia, *disperse you Rebels, damn you, throw down your Arms and disperse.* Upon which, the Troops huzza'd—immediately one or two Officers discharged their Pistols—and then there seemed to be a general Discharge from the whole Body.—Eight Americans were killed upon the Spot, and nine were wounded.—The Soldiers in a few Minutes, resumed their March to Concord; and there, speedily destroyed a considerable Quantity of Flour and other Stores, *belonging to the Public*. Another Party of Militia, about 150 Men, alarmed at such Violences, had assembled near a Bridge at Concord. The Soldiers fired upon them, and killed two Men. It was *this repeated Act of deadly Hostility*, that roused the Americans to repel Force by Force. They now returned the Fire—beat the King's Troops out of the Town, and compelled them to retreat to Lexington, where they met a Reinforcement of 2000 fresh Men and two Pieces of Cannon.—The Militia being by this Time increased in their Numbers, they soon dislodged the Troops from this Post, who, during the Remainder of the Day, made a precipitate Retreat through the American Fire, and gained a Place of Safety under Cover of the Night.—In this Battle of Lexington, the Americans had 39 Men killed and 19 wounded. The King's Troops lost 266 Men, killed, wounded and missing; and by subsequent Accounts it appears, that in Consequence of that Action, General Gage's Army has sustained a Diminution of 1000 Men, by Death, Wounds, Prisoners, Desertion, Sullens, and other Incapabilities of Service. For, the Troops being Four-and-Twenty Hours on Duty, marched—fought—and fled 43 Miles in that Time, without the least Refreshment.—Let it be remembered, that these 1800 British Regulars, consisting of *the picked Men of the whole Army*—Grenadiers—Light Infantry, and Marines carefully prepared for the Expedition; *were* DEFEATED *and driven, by about Twelve Hundred* AMERICAN MILITIA, brought to repel an unexpected Attack, and marched in accidental Parties upon the Spur of the Occasion.—Let it be delivered down to Posterity, that THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, *broke out on the 19th Day of* APRIL, 1775.—An Epoch, that in all Probability will mark the Declension of the British Empire!

Such an important Event as the actual Commencement of Civil War, caused the Convention of the Congress on the first of June; in order, that some Provision might be made against impending Calamities. The Congress rose on the 22d Instant; and it is our Duty to inform you, and through you, the Public at large, of the material Transactions of this important Session.

As a first Step for our Defence, it was thought expedient, to unite the Inhabitants of the Colony, "*as a Band in her Defence* AGAINST EVERY FOE:" and to this Purpose, on the FOURTH DAY OF JUNE, *immediately after the Celebration of Divine Service* in Congress, AN ASSOCIATION WAS SIGNED by all the Members present, solemnly engaging their Lives and Fortunes.—In the Space of four Days, the Association was voluntarily subscribed by almost every Inhabitant in Charles-Town, and transmitted into the Country.

For our more effectual Defence, it was thought, a Body of regular Troops ought indispensably to be raised without Delay—accordingly, the Congress voted two Regiments of Foot, consisting of 1500 Rank and File; and one Regiment of Horse, composed of 450 Privates. For this Service, and contingent Expences for one Year, the Congress voted the Sum of One Million currency. The Levies are now raising, and the Money is now issuing under the Orders of the Council of Safety, in whom the Congress have not only vested the whole Power over and Direction of the Regulars; the Militia, who when called into Service will be entitled to pay, and the Treasury; but have "authorized" them "*to do all such Matters and Things*, relative to the strengthening, securing, and defending the Colony, *as shall by them be judged and deemed expedient and necessary.*"

The Militia have Power to form select Companies of Horse and Foot, and to officer them; provided they have the Approbation of the Council of Safety.

In order to form Magazines of Grain, an Embargo has been laid upon all Rice and Corn.

To give proper Force and Effect to the Resolutions, the respective District and Parochial Committees are impowered to take Cognizance of, and *to question* those Persons, who shall presume to violate or refuse Obedience to the Authority of the Congress; and to declare such Persons, "OBJECTS OF THE RESENTMENT OF THE PUBLIC." This *effectually* exposes them to be treated—as —ENEMIES TO THE LIBERTY OF AMERICA.

The Names of those Persons who shall refuse to associate, are to be laid before the General Committee, who are to enquire of the Parties touching their Refusal.

Several Resolutions of the present Continental Congress, have been recognized; one of them declares, "that no Bill of Exchange, Draught or Order of any Officer in the Army or Navy, their Agents or Contractors, be received or negociated, or Money supplied to them, by any Person in America." And, that no Provisions be furnished for the Use of the British Army in Massachusetts Bay, or for Vessels transporting British Troops or warlike Stores for such Troops, to America, or from one Part of it to another.

For the better Defence of our Liberties and Properties, the Absentees holding Estates in this Colony are called Home; and Persons now in the Colony, are prohibited from departing without Permission of the General Committee.

To endeavour to obtain Pardon for our past Offences, and to procure the Favour of Heaven, the 27th Day of July, is appointed to be observed as a Day of Solemn Fast, Prayer and Humiliation before Almighty God.

Experience having demonstrated, that *a long Continuance of a Representation* of a Free People, IS DANGEROUS *to their Liberties*; a new General Election of Members of Congress, and of District and Parochial Committees, except for Charles-Town, is ordered to be held on the eighth and ninth Days of August next;—the Members are to serve during one Year after their first Meeting in Congress; and the present Committees throughout the Colony, are to continue to exercise their Functions, until the Meeting of the new Congress.

And, to the End that His Excellency the Governor might not receive any unfavourable Impression of the Conduct of the Congress; and that their Proceedings might "stand justified to the World"; they presented to His Excellency an Address and Declaration, that "the Hands of the King's Ministers having long lain heavy"—and *now pressing us*, "*with intolerable Weight*"—"solely for the Preservation and in Defence of our Lives, Liberties and Properties, we have been impelled TO ASSOCIATE, and TO TAKE UP ARMS."—Your Representatives in Congress, also, "conscious of the Justice of our Cause, and the Integrity of our Views," readily professed loyal Attachment to our Sovereign, his Crown and Dignity; and *sensible of the Public Rights—the equal Compact between King and People*,—religiously determined to do their Duty, and to trust "the Event to Providence," they generously and constitutionally declared, THEY PREFERRED DEATH TO SLAVERY."

Such have been the most weighty Proceedings in the late Session of Congress. They were "the Result of dire Necessity," and of cool deliberate Counsels, of which, the Public Good was the only Object.

Your Representatives having taken such important and justifiable Steps, to place your Lives, Liberties and Properties, in a State of some Security against the Iron Hand of Tyranny—Do you second their laudable Endeavours, and exert every Faculty of Body and Mind, to discharge the great Duty you owe to yourselves and to Posterity.—To this End, vie with each other in your Endeavours to cause the Resolves of the Congress to be *punctually* obeyed; and to bring to *condign Punishment*, those, who, like Parricides, shall dare to attempt to contravene the Measures, which are now formed, to defend the Liberties of your Country.

Having thus endeavoured concisely to represent the Commencement of this cruel Civil War; and the Situation of our domestic Polity, as some Barrier against impending Calamities—allow us to draw your Attention to the Progress of the War near Boston; and to the late Advices from England.

After the Action of Lexington, the People of the four New-England Governments assembled near Boston, to the Number of 30,000 Men; but, as they soon found that General Gage was resolved to keep close in his Intrenchments, and knowing the General Congress was about to sit, they sent Home almost their whole Army; and reserved only about 9000 Men as a Corps of Observation: which, by posting themselves in Lines near Boston, were sufficient to keep the General, so much *in Awe*, as to prevent his sending any more Detachments into the Country. In these Positions, the General waited for his expected Reinforcements from England; and the American Army for Directions from the General Congress. Neither seemed to have any Design of attacking the other. But, the Americans did not misspend their Time. They sent off two small Detachments, in the most private Manner, from two different Quarters; and after a March of upwards of 300 Miles, they, at the same Instant, on the 10th of May, together surprized, entered and took Ticonderoga, and soon after Crown Point: *two most important Forts*, that command the Communication, by the Great Lakes, between Canada and the Sea Coast Colonies. By this Expedition, the Americans have gained 200 Pieces of large Cannon, five Mortars, sundry Howitzers, fifty Swivels, and a considerable Quantity of Ammunition; and, to secure these Passes, they have garrisoned them with 1500 Men.

During this Time, the State of the Positions at and near Boston, had not undergone any material Change; and the People in the Country thought there could be no Illegality in considering their Property still as their own, and using it accordingly. But, it seems the Law in this Case, had undergone a material Alteration, since a Military Governor, commanding a large Army, had taken Post in the unfortunate Town of Boston. For now, to exercise the Rights of Ownership over Property, is to draw upon the Party, the Fire of the King's Troops. On the third Day of this Instant, about thirty Men, forded and landed upon Hog and Noddle's Islands, situated in Boston Harbour, and about three Miles from the Town; in order to drive off some live Stock *which they had* A RIGHT *to remove*. But, they no sooner began *to remove their Property*, than they were fired upon by an armed Scooner and a Sloop dispatched from Boston, and 40 Marines that were stationed upon the Islands, to guard the Stock *against* the lawful Owners.—However, the Country People, notwithstanding this Opposition, killed and removed Part of the Stock. By this Time, they were attacked by a large Number of Marines sent from the Men of War in the Harbour; and during the Action, both Parties received Reinforcements; so that it is said, the Regulars had 1000 Men, and the Americans 700 engaged. Notwithstanding such a Disproportion, the Americans beat the Troops off the Islands, burnt the Scooner, so disabled the Sloop that they were obliged to tow her away—killed 30 of the Enemy, wounded 50—took four double fortified four Pounders, and 12 Swivels, and drove off the Stock, without the Loss of a Man, having only five Men wounded.

Flattering as the Conduct of the brave Men of New-England has made the Situation of the American Cause; it would be Injustice in us, silently to pass by the Conduct of New-York and Georgia. The first has now taken a decisive Step, in Support of the Common Cause. They have taken the spare Arms from the Regular Troops that were there stationed—and they have put themselves in a formidable Posture to receive about 2000 Men daily expected to arrive there from England.—The People of Savannah have just signed an Association; they have formed a Committee; and have summoned a Congress to meet on the 4th Day of July—they have made generous Collections for the Relief of Boston—in short every Appearance in that Quarter, prognosticates, that Georgia will fully atone for her Misconduct, owing to the little Arts of a few misguided and *unprincipled* Placemen.

If we state the Substance of our Advices from England, we need only say, that on one Side stand OUR UNFORTUNATE *and* DECEIVED SOVEREIGN—his Ministers of State,—the profligate Part of the Nobility—and the corrupt Majority of the House of Commons—these *drag* an Army to blow up the Blaze of Civil War.——On our Side, THE FAVOUR OF THE ALMIGHTY STANDS CONFESSED—a Prince of the Blood Royal—the most illustrious, powerful and virtuous among the Nobility—the most eloquent and popular Men among the Commons—the City of London—THE BODY OF THE ENGLISH NATION, are Advocates for, and affectionate Friends to, the People of America—and Liberty.

In a former Letter, we acquainted you, that notwithstanding Lord North's conciliatory Motion, as he termed it, on the 20th of February, by which, to screen us from military Execution, his Lordship in Effect very *friendly* DEMANDED, that we should engage to tax ourselves *in such* Sums—at *such* Times, and for *such* Purposes, as should be agreeable to *Parliament*, that is, in plain English—*the Minister*:—A Demand, which Governor Martin in a late false and scandalous Proclamation, bearing date the 16th Day of June, glosses over, by fraudulently stating it, that we are "required to tax ourselves by our respective General Assemblies, only our contingent Proportions (of which he *cautiously* took Care not to inform the Public that *they are not to judge*) towards defraying the Charge of the general Defence of the British Empire according to our Circumstances and Abilities, (of which His Excellency *prudently* avoided to mention, that the Parliament, or rather the Minister, was to be *the only Arbiter*) and for our civil Government"—that is for *such* patriotic Officers as his Excellency:—"The Generosity and Equity of which Propositions," he very *modestly* adds, "can never be denied"—but which the Americans, with one Voice, declare TO BE CRUEL, INIQUITOUS, and INADMISSIBLE. We say, that we informed you, notwithstanding this conciliatory Motion (made without the least serious Intention of *a proper* Reconciliation) a Bill, on the eighth of March, passed the House of Commons, and received the Royal Assent on the thirtieth; by which, the New-England Governments were cut off from their

Fishery;—"the natural Claim of Mankind to the Gifts of Providence on their own Coast, as especially intitled by their Charters, which have never been declared forfeited": by which Law, those Governments are so restrained in their Exports and Imports, that, if they persevere in their Loyalty to the confederated Colonies, they would be, as they now really are, cut off in Effect from all Manner of Trade and be totally blockaded. We also told you, that "if the Blockade of Boston alone, roused the whole Continent to their Rescue and Support; how vigorous ought we to exert ourselves, now that four entire Provinces are blockaded"!—But, if you were filled with just Resentment, because your distant Friends and Compatriots were so oppressed with new Injuries:—how must you feel *now*, when the Oppression is brought to your own Door, and this Colony is cut off from all Manner of Trade, equally with New-England!—By an Act of Parliament passed the 13th of April, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina, are deeply affected; and the British Parliament now attempt to compel the united Colonies to submit to Slavery, not only by Force of Arms, but by a Measure, which till now, has never disgraced the History of Mankind.—When the diabolical Act respecting the New-England Governments was in the House of Lords, the illustrious Patriots there, made a Protest against it, "because, to attempt to COERCE BY FAMINE, the whole Body of the Inhabitants of great and populous Provinces, is without Example in the History of this, or perhaps any civilized Nation; and is one of those unhappy Inventions, to which Parliament is driven by the Difficulties which multiply upon us, *from an* OBSTINATE *Adherence to* AN UNWISE PLAN OF GOVERNMENT."—But, when this second *Famine* Act, passed the House of Lords, the Patriots, now fully convinced of the Inefficacy of Argument, made their Protest, without deigning to assign one Reason—a Silence more expressive and poignant, than any Form of Words they could have arranged.

The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of London, on the 10th of April last, presented an Address, Remonstrance and Petition to the King, declaring "THEIR ABHORRENCE of the Measures which have been pursued and are now pursuing, to the Oppression of our Fellow-Subjects in America—Measures big with all the Consequences that can alarm a Free and Commercial People."—And they tell the King, "*they plainly perceive*, that the REAL PURPOSE is, to establish ARBITRARY POWER OVER ALL AMERICA."—But—the Throne being surrounded by evil Counsellors, and the Americans being by them traduced to the Sovereign, he gave the following unfavourable Answer to the City of London.

"It is with the utmost Astonishment that I find any of my Subjects capable of encouraging the rebellious Disposition which unhappily exists in some of my Colonies in North-America. Having entire Confidence in the Wisdom of my Parliament, the Great Council of the Nation, I WILL STEADILY PURSUE THOSE MEASURES, WHICH THEY HAVE RECOMMENDED for the Support of the Constitutional Rights of Great-Britain, and the Protection of the Commercial Interests of my Kingdom."

But, the wicked Ministers, not content with *hardening*, yet again, the King's Heart against his American Subjects—they persuaded him to outrage the Rights of the City of London, *because she stood before the Throne in Favour of America*. For the very Day after, His Majesty caused it to be notified to the Lord Mayor, that he "will not receive on the Throne any Address, Remonstrance and Petition, but from the Body Corporate of the City."—And thus was it designed to prevent the *Lord Mayor, Alderman and Livery of London* from speaking to the King upon the Subject of American Calamities.—The Lord Mayor in "*extreme Astonishment and Grief*" at this Violation of a most important Right of the City, was indefatigable in his Researches into the Law and Records upon that Subject; and *in* AN EXCELLENT LETTER to the Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houshold, in Answer to the above Notification by him, the Lord Mayor thus expresses himself.

"And therefore I presume to lay Claim, on Behalf of the Livery of London, to the ancient Privilege of presenting, to the King on the Throne, any Address, Petition, or Remonstrance. In this Manner have the Addresses of the Livery *constantly* been received both by his present Majesty and all his Royal Predecessors, the Kings of England. On the most exact Research, I do not find a single Instance to the contrary. This *immemorial Usage*, in the Opinion of the ablest Lawyers, *gives an absolute Right*; and is as little subject to Controversy as any fair and just Prerogative of the Crown.—Other Rights and Privileges of the City have been invaded by despotic Monarchs, by several of the accursed Race of the Stuarts, *but* THIS *is no Part of our History*. It has not even been brought into Question, till *the present inauspicious Æra*. I have an entire Confidence, that a Right left uninvaded by every Tyrant of *the* TARQUIN *Race*, will be sacredly preserved under the Government of our present Sovereign, BECAUSE, His Majesty IS PERFECTLY INFORMED, that in Consequence of their Expulsion, HIS FAMILY *was chosen* TO PROTECT AND DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF A FREE PEOPLE, whom they endeavoured to enslave.

"Important Truths, my Lord, were the Foundation of the last humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition to the King, respecting OUR BRAVE FELLOW-SUBJECTS IN AMERICA. THE Greatness as well as GOODNESS OF THE CAUSE, and the Horrors of an approaching Civil War, JUSTIFIED our Application to the Throne. I greatly fear, your Lordship's Letter immediately following His Majesty's unfavourable Answer to the Remonstrance, will be considered as *a fresh Mark* of the King's *Anger* against *our unhappy Brethren*, as well as of his Displeasure, against the faithful Citizens of his Capital."

Thus, Fellow-Citizens! it is evident, by the clearest Demonstration, that our Rights are not to be recovered by humble Addresses, Remonstrances, and Petitions to the Throne.—Meditate upon the King's late Answer—reflect upon the immediate Outrage to the City of London.—Say, does not the one exclude every Ray of Hope of an equitable Accommodation by peaceable Applications—is not the other a Lesson *in terrorem* to such of our Friends in England, as may be inclined to intercede in Favour of America!—But, Difficulties ever animated and invigorated those who had Virtue to stand up in Defence of Public Rights; and Success almost ever attended such a Conduct.—We are now to act in Defence of all that is held dear and valuable—AMERICANS! let us at least approve ourselves worthy of enjoying the Rights of Mankind!

CIRCULAR LETTER [No. III.] *from the* Committee of Intelligence, *to the* Committees *in the several Districts and Parishes of* South Carolina.

Charles-Town, July 20, 1775.

FELLOW CITIZENS!

IMPORTANT advices are just received, and we do ourselves the honour to lay them before you. The following is a copy of a letter to Major-General David Wooster, Esquire, at Greenwich.

Fairfield, June 25, 1775, 12 *o'clock.*

SIR,

CAPTAIN JONATHAN MALTBY, who went express from hence last Sabbath, has this day returned from Watertown, which place he left last Thursday at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the intelligence brought by him being so direct, I thought it my duty to forward it to you, which is as follows, viz.

Copy of a letter from Mr. ISAAC LATHROP, *one of the Provincial Congress, at* Watertown.

"WATERTOWN, *June* 22, 1775.

"Before this reaches you, you will doubtless hear of the engagement of last Saturday, between our troops and those of the army at Boston, but lest you should not be well informed, I will now undertake to give you as regular an account as can at present be obtained. Last Friday evening a detachment from the camp at Cambridge, marched to Charlestown, and there took possession of Breed's-hill, about half a mile from the ferry; their intrenching tools not coming up in season, it was 12 o'clock before they began their works; as soon as day light appeared they were discovered from Boston, when the men of war at the ferry, the battery from Copp's-hill, and the floating batteries, kept up a continual cannonading and bombarding, which fortunately did but little execution, altho' our intrenchments were very far from being compleated; this continued 'till about two o'clock, when a large army of between 4 and 5000 men, (as we since hear from Boston) under the command of General HOWE, landed at the back of the hill, and marched up with great seeming resolution towards our lines; our men reserved their fire 'till the enemy had advanced very near, when a general engagement ensued; the fire from our lines was so excessive heavy, and made such a terrible slaughter as obliged the enemy twice to give way, although many of their officers stood in the rear with their swords pointed at their backs ready to run them through. Our men kept up a continual blaze upon them for about an hour with such execution as is scarce credible. The enemy then came on the flanks, marched up and forced their way over the ramparts, with fixed bayonets, cutlasses, and hand grenades, which obliged our little brave army, consisting only of about 1500 men at most, to retreat.

The town of Charles-Town was fired in various parts during the action, and is now consumed to a wretched heap of rubbish. I kept my ground at Watertown; but what with the thundering of cannon and small arms, the conflagration of Charles-Town, the waggons and horse litters with the wounded men coming to the hospital in this town, and the streaming of Expresses to and fro, exhibited such an awful scene, as I pray God Almighty I may never again behold. The brave and worthy Doctor WARREN was killed, stripped, and buried within the entrenchment. Our numbers killed, are not yet known, but by the best account I can obtain, it will not much exceed 50, and the wounded not short of 100. Several credible persons have since made their escape by water from Boston, some of whom I well know. The latest out, says that upwards of 1400 of the enemy were killed and wounded, with 14 officers, and 28 of our men were made prisoners, and the enemy had buried 41 of our dead. All agree that the killed and wounded, is more than 1000.—General HOWE, says, you may talk of your Mindens, and Fontenoys, &c. but he never saw, nor heard of such a carnage in so short a time. All the Surgeons in the army with what they could get in Boston, were not sufficient to dress the wounded. Although they were twenty-four hours night and day in removing them from Charles-Town, with the assistance of many of the inhabitants of Boston, whom they pressed into the service, many died in the streets on their way to the Hospital.

N. B. Dr. Mather had his whole furniture, with his library, plate, &c. consumed in the fire at Charles-Town. I have employed Mr. Samuel Penfield to go with this, if you think it proper to forward this account to New-York, he will be ready to serve you. You will excuse my sending it open, as I think it is best for every one to know with what bravery our men have acted, and how God in his providence seems to appear for us. Mr. Penfield will also hand you a paper from Cambridge which contains some particulars."

I am, in the utmost haste, Sir, your
Friend and humble Servant,
THADDEUS BURR.

Other accounts say, the Americans quitted the ground, only because they had expended their ammunition. It is beyond all doubt, that Majors Pitcairn and Sheriff, of the regulars, fell in the action; and it is well authenticated that General Howe is since dead of his wounds.

If so,—the public cannot but lament the death of General Howe. His brother, Lord Howe, fell gloriously in the late war, fighting for America; and the people of Massachusetts-Bay, erected, in Westminster-Abbey, an elegant monument to his memory. The unfortunate General being ordered to America, entered upon this service with the greatest reluctance—He lamented his being destined against a people who had done honour to the memory of his brother. How much more worthy of himself would he have acted, if upon being commanded to embrue his hands in civil bloodshed, he had resigned.—Sure was the conduct of the illustrious Lord Effingham, whose regiment being ordered to Boston, he resigned the command, and thus addressed the Secretary at War, by letter.

"*I cannot, without reproach from my own conscience,*
"*consent to bear arms against my fellow subjects in*
"*America.*" "*The very same principles which have*
"*inspired me with unalterable sentiments of duty and*
"*affection to his Majesty, will not suffer me* TO BE IN-
"STRUMENTAL IN DEPRIVING ANY PART OF HIS
"PEOPLE OF THOSE LIBERTIES, *which form the best*
"*security for their fidelity and obedience to his government.*"

We cannot but congratulate the public on the event of this battle. For a corps of Provincials not exceeding 1500, and by some accounts not exceeding 1200 men, twice to repulse near 5000 regular troops—to sustain so small a loss—to make so great a slaughter—and then to retreat with their wounded, only because they had expended their ammunition is truly glorious; and gives the highest reputation to the [illegible] neral Gage is elated with [illegible] a victory. But, if he is [illegible] ries at such a price, the [illegible] them upon such terms; and [illegible] ries will amount to a total [illegible] ought to exclaim with King Pyrrhus, who, having [illegible] obstinate action, *but* defeated the Romans, in as [illegible] the field of battle, and being congratulated on the victory of his officers, replied—"*[illegible]*

The Continental Congress have taken the most vigorous measures to defend themselves. They have stamped off bills to the amount of two millions of dollars, to pass as a continental currency, to be sunk in seven years; and they have "Resolved that the TWELVE CONFEDERATED COLONIES be pledged for the redemption of the bills of credit now directed to be emitted for the defence of America."

The Continental Congress have also commissioned the following general officers to command the American army.

His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, General and Commander in Chief.

ARTEMAS WARD,
CHARLES LEE,
PHILIP SCHUYLER,
ISRAEL PUTNAM,
SETH POMEROY,
RICH. MONTGOMERY
DAVID WOOSTER,
WILLIAM HEATH,
JOSEPH SPENCER,
JOHN THOMAS,
JOHN SULLIVAN,
NATHANIEL GREEN,

Esqrs. Major-Generals.

Esqrs. Brigadier Generals.

HORATIO GATES, Esquire, Adjutant-General, to rank as Brigadier General.

Thus fellow-citizens, the Americans have entered upon the great stage of the world, with reputation as soldiers.—Hitherto, they have been known only by their industry and integrity—their oppressions—their unavailing petitions—their patience—their loyalty to their Sovereign.—But, now, roused by unremitted injuries, aimed to enslave and deprive them of the rights of mankind, and by force of arms, to ravish from them the fruits of their industry—all patience being at length exhausted—THE AMERICANS APPEAR IN THEIR MIGHT—they will henceforth be known as a people jealous of their rights—as a people who are determined to sacrifice their ease, their wealth, and their lives, in THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY.

CIRCULAR LETTER [No. IV.] *from the* Committee of Intelligence, *to the* Committees *of the several Districts and Parishes of* South-Carolina.

The COMMITTEE of INTELLIGENCE, to the COMMITTEES of the several Districts and Parishes of *South-Carolina.*

Charles-Town, July 21, 1775.

WHEREAS some people may possibly be uninformed and ignorant of the grounds of the present unhappy dispute between Great-Britain and the American Colonies; and it is therefore highly expedient and proper, that they should be concisely instructed on this most important subject, which respects the freedom of our posterity to the latest generations, and equally affects the rich and the poor. The Committee of Intelligence therefore, in the discharge of their duty, most earnestly recommend this letter to the attention of the Public.

It is the right of the people of England—it is the right of all the subjects of English government, that they cannot be taxed, but by their own consent, given expressly by themselves, or by those men whom they have chosen and appointed to signify their consent in parliament. Neither can they be bound by any laws but those to which they have given their consent in one of these methods. In this consists all that freedom which makes them an happy people, and distinguishes them from the slaves of other nations, who are taxed at pleasure, and bound by laws, touching their lives as well as properties, made at the arbitrary will of their sovereign masters.

The inhabitants of North-America, and of this colony in particular, settled this country upon the faith and assurance that they should ever enjoy the common rights of Englishmen. This was the very condition upon which they took possession of the American wilderness; and these rights they have always enjoyed until some short time after the last war, when the King being surrounded (as except for six months he has been ever since) by *Jacobites*, men who aim at establishing Popery and arbitrary power in America, and who, by bribery and corruption, have secured a Parliament to vote as they please.—The King and the Parliament have proceeded from time to time to tax the Americans, contrary to all law and justice—and have made laws, binding on their lives as well as property, contrary to their constitution of government. For as the people of England cannot, according to law, be taxed, but by their own Parliament, so the people of America cannot be taxed, but by their own Assemblies, which are of the same nature as the English Parliament.

The wicked Ministers of England began to tax America by the Stamp-Act, the nature of which must be explained.

By the Stamp-Act—Stamps or marks were to be made by the King's officer upon all papers used in the law courts—upon all Wills—Bonds for money—Mortgages—Deeds of Gift—Conveyances of land, and all such kind of papers, as well as upon all printed papers, &c. By this means, a vast sum of money was to have been drained from the poor of America; and these proceedings would especially have borne hard upon the poor people: For if a poor man was cast at law, the charges would come higher than usual, as every paper made use of in the whole suit must have paid an heavy stamp duty. If a poor man was ill, and wanted to make a will to divide his land among his children, he must send away to the office to get stamp'd paper, and if he happened to die before he could procure any, all his land would go to his eldest son, and the other children be left beggars. If a poor man went to borrow money, and mortgage any thing as security—in that case the rich would make the poor man pay for the stamp paper for the bond or mortgage, or else not lend him his money. Conveyances of land would be subject to the same inconveniencies, and a poor man might even miss of a good bargain because he had not any stamped paper. Nay, he could not read a news-paper, without paying an heavy duty to those who had no more right to lay it on than the French King had.

Yet, against these things, did the rich men of America make such a resistance, that the cruel act was repealed.

The wicked Ministry, greatly mortified at the disappointment, then got a law passed, by which they declared

...er to make laws binding upon the Americans, IN ALL CASES whatsoever. A power not claimed even by the most absolute tyrant in the world. By this law, they claim a right to dispose of our persons, our lives, our property, our houses, our land, OUR ALL, just as they please, without consulting us. By this, they put us upon the same footing with our slaves, or rather with our cattle.

Now, to shew that they are determined to exercise that right so contrary to nature, as well as to the English constitution, they immediately proceed to lay a tax upon Paper, upon Glass, and among many other things, upon Tea! We only remark here, that this tax was laid, on purpose to put into execution the above detestable law, and for that reason it was so opposed by the Americans, that they were obliged to repeal all the duties but that on Tea, which they declared, they kept up only to shew their power.

This the Americans again resisted—not that they valued the worth of that duty, but that they would not submit to so unjust a power; which, if submitted to, must involve them and their children, for ever in slavery.

Some ill-disposed persons say, that this duty upon tea could not hurt the poor people who did not drink it. But this is only a wicked design to mislead and deceive them. And this will appear to be the plain truth to whoever will attend to this argument.—The Parliament most artfully continued this tax upon tea, because they thought that, as the poor people did not use much of it, so they would be easy, and would not join to oppose their lawless power in that instance, and therefore the rich must submit; well knowing that, if the Americans did once submit to pay any tax laid on them by the British Parliament, they might go on to tax this country as much as they pleased. In a little time we should have had taxes upon osnabrigs, linens, nails, woollens, and all kinds of iron work—and at the same time laws made, by which we should have been prevented from manufacturing these things among ourselves—and also taxes would have been laid upon our cattle, horses, negroes, lands, chimneys, &c. by which means Parliament would have raised immense sums of money, from the sweat of our faces; which the Ministry would have spent as they now do the treasures of their own nation, in bribing and corrupting their own people, with a view entirely to take away the remains of their liberty—and indeed, the more money they could get from us, the less would they be under the necessity of taking out of their own pockets.

Now the people of America opposed the tax on the tea, because they saw plainly, and were told from England, that if they submitted to pay that tax, there would be no end to taxes imposed upon them, by men who had no just right to tax them. Every thing they possessed would be taxed until they would be as much oppressed as the poor Peasants in *Germany*, and even worse than their poor brethren in *Ireland*.

When the Ministry found that the Americans in general, and especially the people of Boston, did every thing to oppose this cursed duty, which was no more than a door to a great many other duties—they violently blocked up the port of Boston—took away their charter, and many of their most valuable privileges—established Popery in Canada—made a law to carry the Americans over to England, far from their friends, to be tried for their lives; and another law to save any soldier from punishment, who should at any time murder the Americans. They then prevailed upon the King to send a fleet of men of war and a large army to Boston, to make the people there, and of consequence all America, pay what taxes they shall for the future lay upon them.

This was done last year, and was the occasion of the Congress at Philadelphia, who petitioned the King to relieve them from these oppressions and restore them to their just rights.

But the King, instead of doing these reasonable things, has joined the Parliament, to block up all the ports in America, except New-York, North-Carolina and Georgia, so that, after the 20th of this month, they cannot even trade from one Colony to another. And now large reinforcements of soldiers and men of war are sent over, by force of arms, to compel the Americans to submit to pay such taxes, at such times, and for such purposes as shall be agreeable to a corrupt and wicked Ministry and their Parliament. The King's Minister does not scruple now to confess, in open Parliament, that it is designed for this purpose. All law, all justice, is now forgotten by the King's Ministers, who, instead of protectors, are turned into Robbers; demanding our money, with their bayonets at our breast.

Against this all America is united as one man, resolving, rather to die, than become slaves.

The King's troops, in order to accomplish the American oppression, have now begun to make war upon the people of this Continent; and the Americans, like brave men, knowing themselves justified before God—have resisted—have three several times already fought, near Boston, and have lost only about 89 men killed; and the King's troops, about 1346 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Whatever way they turn, as yet, it appears that, Heaven favours the Americans, as we doubt not, it fully approves their just and righteous cause.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

CHARLES-TOWN,

Wednesday, June 21st, 1775.

WHEREAS the Inhabitants of Poole, a Sea-Port in the English Channel, lost to all Sense of Honour, Humanity and Gratitude, have, by their late Petition to Parliament, manifested themselves not only inimical to America, but desirous to add to the heavy Oppressions under which the unfortunate and virtuous Inhabitants of the four New-England Governments labour, in Consequence of their laudable Conduct in Defence of America and of Mankind: To testify our just Resentment of so base and cruel a Conduct, in the Inhabitants of Poole, it is hereby RESOLVED, That this Colony will not use or employ any Shipping belonging to that Port, or owned by any Inhabitant there, or carry on any Transactions, or hold any Communication with that People.

By Order of the Congress,

PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Charles-Town, Wednesday, June 21st, 1775.

ORDERED,

THAT the Hon. William-Henry Drayton, the Hon. Capt. Barnard Elliott, Col. Charles Pinckney, Col. James Parsons, Col. Isaac Motte, Col. Stephen Bull, Col. William Moultrie, Major Owen Roberts, Capt. Thomas Savage, Capt. John Huger, Miles Brewton, Thomas Ferguson, and Gabriel Capers, Esquires, be a Deputation to present to his Excellency the Governor the Address of this Congress.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province aforesaid.*

The humble ADDRESS and DECLARATION of the Provincial Congress.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, His Majesty's Loyal Subjects, the Representatives of the People of this Colony, in Congress assembled, beg Leave to disclose to your Excellency the true Causes of our Proceedings; not only, that upon your Arrival among us, you may receive no unfavourable Impression of our Conduct; but that we may stand justified to the World.

When the ordinary Modes of Application for Redress of Grievances, and the usual Means of Defence against arbitrary Impositions have failed; Mankind generally have had Recourse to those that are extraordinary.—Hence, the Origin of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—and hence the present Representation of the People in this Colony. It is unnecessary to enumerate the Grievances of America—they have been so often represented, that your Excellency cannot be a Stranger to them. Let it therefore suffice to say, that the Hands of His Majesty's Ministers having long lain heavy—now press us with intolerable Weight. We declare, that no Desire of altering the Constitution of Government—no Lust of Independence, has had the least Influence upon our Counsels; but, alarmed and roused by a long succession of arbitrary Proceedings by wicked Administrations—impressed with the greatest Apprehension of instigated Insurrections—and deeply affected by the Commencement of Hostilities by the British Troops against this Continent;—solely for the Preservation, and in Defence, of our Lives, Liberties and Properties—we have been impelled to associate, and to take up Arms.

We sincerely deplore those slanderous Informations, and wicked Counsels, by which His Majesty has been led into Measures, which, if persisted in, must inevitably involve America in all the Calamities of a Civil War, and rend the British Empire.—We only desire the secure Enjoyment of our invaluable Rights; and we wish for nothing more ardently, than a speedy Reconciliation with our Mother-Country, upon Constitutional Principles.

Conscious of the Justice of our Cause, and the Integrity of our Views, we readily profess our loyal Attachment to our Sovereign, his Crown and Dignity:—and trusting the Event to Providence,—we prefer DEATH to SLAVERY.

These Things we have thought it our Duty to declare, that your Excellency, and through you, our August Sovereign—our Fellow-Subjects—and the whole World—may clearly understand, that our taking up Arms, is the Result of dire Necessity, and in Compliance with the first Law of Nature.

We entreat and trust, that Your Excellency will make such a Representation of the State of this Colony, and of our true Motives, as to assure His Majesty, that, in the Midst of all our complicated Distresses, he has no Subjects in his wide Dominions, who more sincerely desire to testify their Loyalty and Affection, or who would be more willing to devote their Lives and Fortunes in his real Service. *By Order of the Provincial Congress of Charles-Town, June 20, 1775.*

HENRY LAURENS, President.

His Excellency was pleased to give the following Answer:

GENTLEMEN,

I KNOW of no Representatives of the People of this Province, except those constitutionally convened in the General Assembly, and am incompetent to judge of the Disputes which at present unhappily subsist between Great-Britain and the American Colonies.

It is impossible during the short Interval of my Arrival, that I should have acquired such a Knowledge of the State of the Province, as to be at present able to make any Representation thereupon to His Majesty; but you may be assured, no Representations shall be ever made by me, but what shall be consistent with Truth, and with an earnest Endeavour to promote the real Happiness and Prosperity of the Province. WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

June 22, 1775. Published by Order of the Congress, PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Charles-Town, Thursday, June 22d, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT the following Gentlemen be added to the Committee of Observation for the Parish of St. David, viz. Messrs. DAVID WILLIAMS, ELY KERSHAW, WILLIAM DEWIT, THOMAS ELLERBEE, JOHN ALLAN, JOHN KIMBOROUGH, WILLIAM PEGUES, ELIAS DUBOIS, CHARLES EVANS, jun. BENJAMIN ROGERS, ARTHUR HART, ROBERT LIDE, AARON DANIEL, FRANCIS GILLESPIE, THOMAS POWE, THOMAS LIDE, HENRY COUNSEL, THOMAS EDWARDS, BENJAMIN JACKSON, and ABEL KOLB.

RESOLVED,

That whoever shall be reported to the General Committee, to have refused to sign the Association entered into by this Congress; the said General Committee shall forthwith cause such Person to appear before them; and upon his Refusal to associate, or not offering such Reasons in Justification of his Refusal, as shall be satisfactory, the General Committee are directed to make such Order as they shall think consistent with sound Policy.

By Order of the Congress,

PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM DONALDSON,

HAVING departed this Province for a short Time, has appointed us his Attornies, we earnestly request those indebted to him, to make as speedy Payment as the Situation of the Times will admit: And those who cannot pay, to give such Security as may be thought reasonable.—The Books and Accompts will be left at the House of Mr. JOHN DONTIN's, in Bedon's-Alley, where proper Attendance is given.

ALEXANDER ROSE,
JOHN DONTIN.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS *Reward.*

STOLEN out of the Subscriber's Pocket, on the Second Day of June Instant, a large new red MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, with Silver Clasps; containing a Memorandum-Book, Bills of Money, Notes of Hand, and accepted Orders for Money, particularly a One Hundred Pounds Bill, on the Back of which was the Ballance of an Accompt, with sundry other smaller Bills.—The Subscriber does request the Favour, that if any Notes and Orders should be offered to demand Payment, to stop them, and to give him Notice of the same: I do hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to any Person that will give Information of the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice. If the Pocket-Book be returned, with the Contents that were therein, no Questions will be asked.

DANIEL GREENLAND.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE,

July 19, 1774. A new Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, says his Name is SMART, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 11 Inches high, his right Hand scorched, and Fingers drawed up, and has lost the first Joint of his Fore-Finger on the left Hand; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, bound with blue. Taken up at *Amelia Township*, 90 Miles from Town.

August 6, 1774. A new Negro Man, says his Name is BERESFORD, and his Master's Name JEMMY; he is about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and Scars across his Arms and Body, as if he had been whipped; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and breeches. Taken up at WILLIAM STERLING's Plantation, at *Pocotaligo*, 75 Miles from Town.

September 30, 1774. A new Negro Man, says his Name is JACK, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is 5 Feet 11 Inches high, has lost the small Toe of his left Foot, has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, and brought with him a Blanket. Taken up at LANUE's Ferry, 53 Miles from Town.

November 10, 1774. A new negro Wench, of the COROMANTEE Country, says her Name is DIANA, but cannot tell her Master's Name; she is about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, has a Scar on the End of her Nose, pitted with the Small-Pox, has blue Beads round her Neck, and has on an Osnabrugs Jacket, and white Woollen Petticoat.

February 22, 1775. A Negro Man, says his Name is HARRY, but cannot tell his Country nor his Master's Name; he is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, has his Country Marks down each Side of his Cheeks, his left Arm is very much marked, and his left Ear bored; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at FRANCIS ROSE's Plantation, 14 Miles from Town.

February 22, 1775. A Negro Man, says his Name is JACK, and his Master's Name FILLECROW; he is 5 Feet 3 Inches high, has his Country Marks on each of his Cheeks, and down his Back, and has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at FRANCIS ROSE's Plantation, 14 Miles from Town.

April 23, 1775. A Negro Man, of the CONGO Country, says his Name is JOE, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, branded on the right Arm S-E, and has his Country Marks on his Forehead and Arm, where he is branded; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and breeches. Taken up at *Combahee*, 52 Miles from Town.

May 30, 1775. A Negro Man, of the PAPAW Country, says his Name is CATO, and that he belongs to BENJAMIN WARD; he is about 45 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and a squint Look with his left Eye; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up in Town.

June 6, 1775. A Negro Man, of the ANGOLA Country, says his Name is JEMMY, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has his Country Marks on both his Sides, and branded on his left Breast ED; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up 52 Miles from Town.

June 15, 1775. A negro Man, of GUINEA Country, says his Name is JACK, and that he belongs to one NATHANIEL MORGAN; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has his Country Marks on both his Cheeks, and his Ears bored; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and green Breeches. Taken up at the *Burrough*, 36 Miles from Town.

July 14, 1775. A Negro Man, says his Name is GIBB, and that he belongs to one M'WILLIAMS; he is about 5 Feet 5 Inches, branded on his left Elbow, but the Mark cannot be made out, and is very much pitted with the Small-Pox; has on a white Woollen Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at *Watboo*, 30 Miles from Town.

July 20, 1775. A Negro Man, says his Name is BRAM, and that he belongs to one JOHN MATNICOLAS; he is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, country born, speaks very good English, and is pitted with the Small Pox; has on a yellow Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up 93 Miles from Town.

July 21, 1775. A Negro Girl, Country born, says her Name is MASHEY, and that she belongs to one ANDREW CUNNINGHAM; she is about 4 Feet 8 Inches high, has been burnt across her Fingers and her right Arm, has her right Ear bored, and has on a blue Petticoat. Taken up at *Ashley-Ferry*, 10 Miles from Town.

August 3, 1775. A Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, says his Name is TOM, and his Master's Name WILLIAM SANDERS; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, appears as if he was burnt on his right Side and bit on his left Breast, and brought with him two Blankets. Taken up at the *Four Holes*, 40 Miles from Town.

August 5, 1775. A Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, says his Name is SAMPSON, and his Master's Name BARNET; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has his Country Marks down both Sides of his Cheeks, both Ears bored, and has on a blue Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at Watboo, 32 Miles from Town.

August 12, 1775. A Negro Man, says his Name is SANGO, and his Master's Name DANIEL STUART; he is about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, has a Scar over his right Eye, and a Brand on his left Breast, but it cannot be made out; has on a green Negro Cloth Jacket and Trowsers. Taken up at *Goose-Creek*, 13 Miles from Town.

August 21, 1775. A Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, says his Name is SAMPSON, and that he belongs to one JAMES BOOMER; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his left Breast, and all over his Belly, and is branded on his Back, but it cannot be made out; has on a Negro Cloth Jacket and Trowsers.—Taken up at *Salinda* River, 95 Miles from Town.